The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, June 14, 1872.

Washington despatches, in another column, contain a summary of the regulations prescribed for giving effect to the provisions of the Chicago Relief bill.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore has presented Rev. Dr. Huston for adultery, notwithstanding the fact that a clerical Committee of Investigation has just pronounced him innocent of immoral conduct.

Senator Wilson has published his formal acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination. Is it the funeral baked meats of the "darkest hours" do coldly furnish forth the table of the present time.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, has declined the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Baton Rouge (Pinchback) Convention. He refuses to make peace with Mr. Casey's brother-in-law, and will support the Cincinnati ticket.

The Collector of Internal Revenue gives notice that the Income Tax for this year is now due. All people who meditate committing perjury in the matter of their income, will do well to do so before the 4th of July, as after that date the expenses will be materially increased.

A correspondent of the New York *World* states that a circular, signed, among others, by Mr. Schurz and Mr. Bryant, has been issued, calling a meeting of those who are dissatisfied with the present Administration, to be held at New York, on the 20th instant.

Rumor has it that that distinguished patriot, Colonel Tom Keefe, is to succeed Colonel McLean as Collector of this Port. It is in this manner that the Philadelphia nominee carries out the principles of Civil Service Reform, enunciated in the Philadelphia Platform.

Of the "three thousand stone-masons" who were advertised for to attend a mass meeting yesterday, in this city, only fifteen presented themselves at the appointed hour and place. The labor strikes in Chicago are, evidently, about to result even less successfully than those in New York.

The Ecclesiastical Court convened at St. Louis, to try Rev. Dr. Berkely, Rector of St. George's Church, who was accused of taking improper liberties with a young girl, a member of his congregation, has rendered a verdict of acquittal—a result for which the public was prepared.

The funeral of James Gordon Bennett yesterday was little less than a grand pageant. Not the least curious feature of the occasion was the delivery of an eulogy of the deceased by a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, a Church which not many years ago looked upon the *Herald* as a "Satanic" organ and its bitterest enemy.

Mexico gives us this day our daily item, chronicling the disheartened condition of the Juarists, and giving particulars of the capture and sack of Monterey. The check sustained by the Government troops is, undoubtedly, a severe one; but to-morrow they will have their day, and slay with as much enthusiasm as they have just been slaughtered.

General Sherman has been presented to the Emperor of Austria. By the way, while the Czar accorded to General Sherman the welcome due to so distinguished a soldier, he neglected to honor with his imperial digits the itching palm of the son of the Autocrat of all the Carolinas. Nothing but Russia's size protects her from being the first victim of the vigorous foreign policy alluded to in the Philadelphia Platform.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention has indorsed the Cincinnati nominees. The Convention was unusually large, several districts that had never before been represented sending delegations. The indorsation of Messrs. Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention is no longer a matter of question. Even the unterrified Bourbons, after Dan. Voorhees' own heart, have abandoned all idea of a bolt.

Dr. Livingstone refuses to stay found, and, while he has confided his journals and letters to Mr. Stanley, remains inland to explore the country between Lakes Nyassa and Unyayembe, with an alarming possibility that he may be lost again. Dr. Livingstone would, by the way, confer a favor on the printer, the proof-reader, and the public were he to Anglicize African geographical nomenclature. Ujiji, Ugogoo, and Tanganyaka would read much better as Baldwinsville, Smithopolis, and Goose Creek.

Ex-Alderman Whittaker has been discharged by the Court at Waukegan, witnesses having been produced who declared that his present mental condition was unsound, and that a trial might result in incurable insanity. The Judge, in discharging the prisoner, stated that he had little doubt of his guilt, and as little of the improbability of securing a conviction. So end these trials, in which the most guilty parties have escaped without punishment, and the minor thieves have been made scapegoats upon whom was laid the iniquity of all the more fortunate culprits.

The Maine Republican State Convention has re-nominated Hon. Sidney Perham for Governor, and indorsed the Grant-Wilson ticket, with enthusiasm, commending the Philadelphia Platform because it contains the truism that American ship-building should be encouraged. This plank was, by the way, not a part of the original platform at all, but was tacked on after the resolutions had been read, in order that the Maine delegates might not go empty away when sops had been thrown from the Barmecide feast to the Protectionists, Female Suffragists, Labor Reformers, and other wild asses, who stood around, snuffing up the east wind of the speeches and resolutions.

The Michigan Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket, headed by a gentleman with the appropriate name of Fish, and propose to make a vigorous canvass of the State. It is probable that these gentlemen have overrated their strength, and judge from the success which (thanks to rigorous temperance legislation) has attended their efforts to close up the dram-shops, that the State is ripe for a Prohibition ticket. Neither Prohibition, Labor Reform, or Female Suffrage has, however, this year, exercised much influence on State elections, even in such closely-balanced States as Connecticut and New Hampshire. Whatever the Prohibitionists of Michigan may do in State politics, in the National contest they should espouse of the cold-water drinker, Greeley, rather than of the other candidate, who has so frequently distinguished himself in the imminent deadly breach of the law of the sons of Rechab.

The Chicago produce markets were all less active yesterday, and the general tendency was to lower prices. Mess pork was steady at $12.20a12.25 cash, and $12.50 seller July. Lard was easier at $8.70a8.75 cash, and $8.65 seller July. Highwines were dull and weak at 85½a86c per gallon. Lake freights were steady at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat was weak, declining 3½c, and closed at $1.51 cash; $1.50¼ seller July, and $1.45½ seller August. Corn was less active, and declined ½c, closing at 45¼a45½c cash; 46¼c seller July, and 48½c seller August. Oats were dull, but steady at 41a41½c in old houses, 37a38c in new houses, and 38a38c seller July. Rye was dull and easier, closing at 71a72c for No. 2. Barley was neglected, and nominal at 55a56c for No. 2, and 39c for No. 3. The hog market was again weak and a shade lower, though active at the decline. Sales were reported at $3.50a3.90 for common to extra. There was a good demand for corn-fed cattle at very full prices, but other grades were dull and lower. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Ticket and Platform.

Greeley's Prospects Considered Encouraging in the Old Dominion.

Governor Warmoth Declines the Baton Rouge Nomination for Governor.

Senator Wilson's Letter Accepting the Philadelphia Nomination.

West Virginia Liberal Republican State Convention.

The Wisconsin Democracy Indorse the Cincinnati Ticket and Platform.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention, to-day, was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held in the State in fifteen years. Many Districts were represented which never sent a delegate to a Democratic State Convention before. The total number opposed to indorsing Greeley did not exceed a dozen, and none of them voted on the resolutions, which were, therefore, carried without a dissenting voice. Fred. Horn was a delegate, but he did not raise his voice in opposition to the policy adopted. The indorsement of Greeley and Brown was a complete, ample, and enthusiastic one. There was some opposition to postponing the nomination of an electoral ticket, but it came only from the persons who had been named as such candidates, and had no political significance. One old man, Captain Tuttle, of Kenosha County, created a stir by proclaiming that Greeley's indorsement killed the Democratic party, but he was hissed down. A Grant office-holder, who was a spectator, exclaimed, "God bless you, old man."

The Convention was composed of the very best men in the Democratic party, the brains, respectability, and character of the organization. The delegates are mostly well known. General Bragg was one of the commanders of the famous Iron Brigade in the war. Colonel Bouck, a son of the late Geo. Bouck, of New York, was formerly Attorney General of this State, and won distinction in the war. John W. Carey has long been a leading Democratic Senator. Doolittle led the poll in voting for delegates. D. W. Small is Judge of the Milwaukee Circuit Court. Nelson Dewey was the first Governor of the State. Geo. H. Paul is one of the editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee *News*. Joseph Vilas is a strong railroad man. Judge Wetherby, Colonel Rodolph, and Dr. Pease are men of scarcely less prominence. Moses M. Strong, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, is a pioneer, and has been a leading Democrat since early Territorial times.

The postponement of the nomination of the electoral ticket was for the avowed purpose of framing a joint ticket with the Liberal Republicans. The best judges among Democrats claim Wisconsin for Greeley and Brown by a large majority, and the Grant men concede a close contest.

[To the Associated Press.]

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention, to-day, elected the following delegates to Baltimore: At Large, James R. Doolittle, Ed. S. Bragg, Gabe Bouck, John W. Carey.

First District—John Hackett, D. W. Small.
Second District—A. G. Cook, G. W. Bird.
Third District—Nelson S. Dewey, H. H. Gray.
Fourth District—Geo. H. Paul, B. S. Weil.
Fifth District—E. C. Loomis, Joseph Vilas.
Sixth District—A. G. Weisbrod, John P. Hume.
Seventh District—L. P. Wetherby, Theo. Rodolph.
Eighth District—W. T. Galloway, S. A. Pease.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the address and resolutions of the Liberal Republican Convention held at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, embody fundamental principles which the Democratic electors of the State of Wisconsin cordially indorse, and that they cheerfully acquiesce in the relegation to the people of the several States of the political questions upon which the Convention expressed no opinion; that the exposition and elucidation of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, furnish a satisfactory assurance to the American people that he will, if elected, administer the Government upon the principles in the platform; therefore, in devotion to principle, waiving our preference for men, and believing that the approval of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention is a sure mode of obtaining the triumph and ascendancy of those principles, we approve the same, and recommend that our delegates to the Baltimore Convention do ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

The nomination of electors was postponed for the purpose of fusing with the Liberal Republicans.

Senator Wilson's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following is Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination:

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Hon. Thomas Settle and others, President and Vice Presidents National Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 10th inst., conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President, is before me. I need not give you assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred on me by this action of the fifth National Convention of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of men who, amid the darkness and doubts of that hour of slaveholding ascendancy and aggression, had assembled in National Convention to confer with each other on the exigencies to which that fearful domination had brought their country. After a full conference, the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared to recommend, was an avowed purpose to prohibit the existence of slavery in the Territories. Last week the same party met, by its Representatives from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, at the same great centre of wealth, intelligence, and power to review the past, take note of the present, and indicate its line of action for the future. As typical facts and headlands of the nations of the recent history, there sat on its platform, taking a prominent and honorable part in its proceedings, admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only the colored representatives of the race which were ten years before in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised Abolitionists, to whom was accorded, as to no other, the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem, an ovation, not to him alone, but to the cause he had so ably, and for so many years, represented, and to men and women living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and self sacrifice for the glorious fruition of that hour. It hardly needed the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrious achievements. The very presence of those men was alone significant of the victories already achieved, the progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had traveled between the years 1856 and 1872. But grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future, and grapples with its problems of duty and danger. It professes, as objects of its immediate accomplishment, complete liberty and equality for all; the enforcement of the recent amendments to the national Constitution; reform in the Civil Service; the national domain to be set apart for homes to the people; the adjustment of duties on imports so to secure remunerative wages to labor; extension of bounties to all soldiers and sailors who in the line of duty became disabled; continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and guarding with zealous care the rights of all adopted citizens; abolition of the franking privilege, and speedy reduction of the rates of postage; reduction of the national debt and rates of interest and resumption of specie payments; encouragement of American commerce and of ship-building; suppression of violence and protection of the ballot-box. It also placed on record the opinions and purposes of the party in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation, and indorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the Administration in regard to the Indians. But while clearly defining and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the great social problems which are pressing their claims for solution, and which demand the most careful study and wise consideration.

Foremost stands the labor question. Concerning the relations of capital and labor, the Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital and for labor, the creation of capital, the largest opportunities and just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization. To woman, too, and her new demands, it extends the hand of grateful recognition, and proffers its most respectful inquiry. It recognizes her noble devotion to the country and freedom; welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation.

To guard well what has already been secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider the questions which are looming up to view, but a little way before us, the Republican party is to-day what it was in the gloomy days of slavery, rebellion, and reconstruction. A national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving; to the just and humane; to all who would dignify labor; to all who would educate, elevate, and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record, the work still to be done, and under the great soldier whose historic renown, and whose successful Administration for the last three years begot such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, "start on a new march to victory."

Having accepted, thirty-six years ago, the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day; having, during years of that period, for their advancement, subordinated all other issues, acting in and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief; having labored incessantly for many years to found and build up the Republican party, and having, during its existence, taken an humble part in its grand work, I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered, and shall endeavor, if it shall be ratified by the people, faithfully to perform the duties it imposes. Respectfully yours,

HENRY WILSON.

Greeley's Prospects in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A former officer of the regular army, now living in this city, recently spent two or three weeks in the counties of Prince William, Fairfax, and Farquer, Virginia, and says that the strength of Greeley in that locality has never been equalled. The gentleman has large business connections in many parts of the State, and is well known there. He says the friend of the President who recently called upon him to congratulate him on the Philadelphia Convention, and assure him that Virginia would give the Grant ticket 60,000 majority, is either pitiably ignorant, or wilfully misrepresents public sentiment in that State. He says that four-fifths of the large number of men whom he conversed with were for Greeley, whether he was nominated at the Baltimore Convention or not.

West Virginia Liberal Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAFTON, W. Va., June 13.—The State Liberal Convention was held in this place to-day. J. L. McLean, of Putnam County, was chosen President, and J. H. Disslebar Secretary. An Electoral ticket was nominated, consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans. A State Executive Committee was organized and instructed to call a convention whenever they deemed it advisable to put a State ticket in the field. Immediate steps are to be taken to procure a thorough organization of the party in every county in the State.

Maine Republican State Convention.

LEWISTON, Me., June 13.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, Joseph W. Porter presiding. Sidney Perham was renominated by acclamation, for Governor, and Samuel E. Spring, and Alexander Campbell for Electors-at-Large.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the declaration of principles of the National Convention, at Philadelphia; cordially indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and promise them the electoral vote of the State by a greater majority than in 1868; express thanks of the people of the State to Congress for legislation tending to promote ship-building and the revival of commerce; reaffirm their faith in the principle of prohibition, and close by complimenting Governor Perham. The Convention closed with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

State and Electoral Ticket Nominated by the Michigan Prohibitionists.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—The Prohibitionists of this State held a Convention at Lansing yesterday. 45 delegates being present from 13 counties. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Henry Fish, of Port Huron; Lieutenant Governor, William G. Brown, of Parma; Secretary of State, John Evans, of Bellevue, Eaton County; Treasurer, E. C. Manchester, of Battle Creek; Attorney General, D. P. Sagendorph, of Charlotte; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Asa Mahon, of Adrian; Commissioner of the State Land Office, J. S. Tuttle, of Niles; Auditor General, William A. Allman, of Sturgis; for Presidential Electors-at-Large—Jacob Sagendorph, of Jackson; Jesse Lee Stout, of Troy. First District, C. P. Russell, of Detroit; Second District, John Strong, Jr., of Huron; Third District, O. D. Spaulding, of Hastings; Fourth District, T. A. Granger, of Paw Paw; Fifth District, H. R. Atwater, of Grand Rapids; Sixth District, C. K. Carpenter, of Orion; Seventh District, T. S. Skinner, of Port Huron; Eighth District, J. M. Miller, of Portsmouth; Ninth District, J. F. A. Raider, of Newaygo. State Central Committee: First District, F. N. Newman, Detroit; Second, N. W. Green, Osseo; Third, Rev. M. A. Dougherty, Albion; Fourth, William Allman, Sturgis; Fifth, Rev. A. P. Moore, Portland; Sixth, H. Hartwell, Shiawassee County; Seventh, Joseph Caubb, Macomb County; Eighth, Ralph Crabie, of Bay City; Ninth, S. P. Murch, Marquette.

Congressional Nominations.

TOLONO, Ill., June 13.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District met in Convention to-day at this place. The candidates were General J. H. Moore, of Macon; Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Douglas; Colonel J. W. Langley, of Champaign, and Colonel Lyman Guranip, of Vermilion. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic. After a very warm contest, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Douglas, was nominated on the thirty-ninth ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, held at Danville, Ind., nominated Hon. John Coburn, present member of Congress, by acclamation.

TERRE HAUTE, June 13.—General Morton C. Hunter was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this District in Convention at Brazil to-day. Samuel Malone, a colored citizen of this county, who voted in North Carolina under the Constitution of that State, was one of the Vice Presidents of this Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A special to the *Gazette* from North Vernon, Indiana, says the Republican Convention held at that place for the Third Indiana district, nominated Hon. W. W. Herod, of Columbus, for Congress. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Warmoth Declines.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The Pinchback Republican Convention, which recently assembled here and adjourned to reassemble at Baton Rouge June 9, having passed resolutions declaring for Governor Warmoth, he writes a letter declining the nomination of the Baton Rouge Convention. This action is taken because of the proposed fusion of the two wings of the Republican party in support of General Grant, which the Governor opposed. He still declares allegiance to the Cincinnati nominees.

Free Traders' Circular.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The *World* has a special from Cincinnati to-night covering the circular dated New York, June 6, signed by Carl Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, William Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, David A. Wells, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, in which they request a conference of gentlemen opposed to the present Administration, deeming it necessary to unite all the elements of opposition for a common effort, and invite those to whom the circular is sent to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 20th of June, at 2 p. m., for consultation and such action as the situation may require. The despatch states that the circular has been sent to two hundred prominent men.

Grant Meeting in San Francisco—The Oregon Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A large ratification meeting was held last night, addressed by Governor Booth and other prominent officials and politicians. The utmost confidence in the success of the Philadelphia ticket was expressed.

The majority for Wilson (Republican) in Oregon is about 1,000. There is a Republican majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts District, in Convention, in Salem, to-day, elected Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, and C. O. Morse, of Newburyport, delegates to Baltimore. The feeling of the Convention appeared to favor the Cincinnati ticket, but no instructions were given the delegates.

OHIO.

Railroad Project—Mysterious Interference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., June 13.—It is understood that a combination of Eastern capitalists, including a prominent iron house, has determined on the building of the long talked of railroad from Columbus via Marysville and Bellefontaine to Lima, there connecting with the Dayton & Michigan Railroad for Toledo, and with the P. Ft. W. & C. for Chicago. The road is to be operated as a coal road to Corry, Toledo, northwestern Ohio and northwestern Indiana, the Corry Company and Hocking Valley coal, and will require the building of but eighty miles of new road. The company is represented here by N. Tucker and Judge C. M. Hughes, who have been chiefly instrumental in working up the project. Books were opened here for local subscriptions, and $30,000 subscribed at once by Messrs. Tucker, C. M. Hughes, Sanford Roberts, Mayo Baxter, J. R. Hughes and others. The amount will be increased to $100,000 in this city, and the same amount in the county. They have no doubt as to their ability to secure the additional aid required between here and Columbus. Contracts have been let and active work has commenced at several points on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad between Findlay and St. Mary in the way of grading, bridging, etc. All the local aid asked has been voted to this company between these points, the road bed to be ready for the iron by Sept. 1.

Abraham Long, a dry goods merchant of Kenton, this county, left home ten days ago for Toledo and Cleveland to buy goods, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had considerable money in his possession, and fears are entertained by his friends that he has been foully dealt with.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Berkley trial in St. Louis resulted in the acquittal of the accused on all the charges.

The steamship France, in going out of Montreal harbor, yesterday, struck on Isle Ronde twice, and had to be run ashore. One man was killed by the machinery.

—Fred. Kramer and Richard D. Maxwell, machinists, employed in the Dumond Steel Works, Pittsburgh, were killed yesterday. They were lifting an immense bell-plate on jack screws, and neglected to prop it up; the plate slipped out, crushing both to death.

—Paterson, N. J., was visited, on Wednesday evening, by a severe thunder storm, accompanied by a hurricane. Merrill's flour mill was struck by the full force of the wind, and almost totally demolished. A new three-story building was blown down, and many other buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The losses are large. The Erie track was obstructed, and trains were delayed an hour.

WASHINGTON.

Regulations Prescribed for Carrying the Chicago Relief Bill into Effect.

Serious Trouble Anticipated from the Irrepressible Red Man.

Southern Forts Heavily Reinforced With Improved Ordnance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following regulations have been prescribed at the Treasury Department for carrying the Chicago Relief bill into effect: First.—The material on which a drawback of duties will be allowed must be imported and used in the erection of buildings upon the burnt district, within one year from the date of the act. Second.—Such materials, except lumber, will, as the section is construed by the Department, consist of those articles which are generally used in the construction of buildings, as window glass, paints, linseed oil, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, brick, stone, windows, and other ordinary building hardware and material, iron girders, lead pipe, etc., which are imported in the condition in which they are used. Raw materials, such as pig lead and iron, imported and manufactured in Chicago into pipe, sheets, plates, girders, joists, columns and other bulky articles, suitable for building purposes, will also be entitled to the benefit of the act; but the privileges will not extend to such metals, to be manufactured into small articles, such as bolts, locks, nuts and the like, which could not be readily traced; neither will it be extended to plate glass which is to be used for fixed mirrors in the walls of the buildings, nor to cloth, &c., which is intended for use in covering fixed seats or lounges, nor to other articles which may be used for similar purposes. Third. An Inspector will be detailed by the Collector and stationed at each manufactory where it is intended to manufacture bureaus, and other articles from the raw material, upon which return of duty is desired. The salary of the Inspector is to be paid by the parties during the time he is employed. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to see that all the material taken into the manufactory from the custody of the Customs officers is accounted for, and is finally used in compliance with the terms of the act. The portion of the manufactory in which such articles are made should be divided and separated from the rest of the building by a partition. All returns of duties under this section will be made by the Department, through the Collector at Chicago, to the parties who shall have paid the same at that port, and merchandise withdrawn for consumption at any other port, although it may be used at Chicago in the erection of such buildings, will not be entitled to the benefit of such drawback. Fourth. When the articles are entirely for consumption, or withdrawn from bond, the Collector at Chicago will require a statement of the duties by the Inspector, and will also require him to file a written declaration at the Custom House, to accompany such entry, stating that the articles are to be used in the erection of a building or buildings in the burnt district, mentioning particularly the location of the building, and that he will claim a drawback of the duties paid on the same. The Collector will, upon the receipt of his declaration, send an Inspector to the building or buildings, to ascertain if the materials are actually used in their construction, and will, if he is satisfied from the certificate of such Inspector, together with the affidavits of the parties interested, that the materials were all so actually used, thereupon transmit to the Department a certificate statement in the usual form, for a return to the importers of the duties to be refunded to the importer. Fifth. In all cases of articles manufactured in Chicago from imported materials, which are held to be entitled to the benefits of such drawback, the proof of identity will be the same, as far as applicable, as that required by the general regulations of the Department, in regard to drawbacks under the act of August 5, 1861, as prescribed in the supplement to part two of the regulations of July 11, 1869, but the drawback will, in all cases, as above prescribed, be paid only to the party who withdrew and paid the duties on the raw material by certified statement as before provided.

SENATOR SPENCER'S WAR ON THE POSTMASTERS.

The eccentricities of Senator Spencer's official conduct in relation to the offices in Alabama are becoming more conspicuous every day. Having succeeded in his war against Putnam, the Postmaster at Mobile, he has transferred his strength to Selma, being still bent on the destruction of Postmasters. Some time ago, Marlow, Postmaster at Selma, tendered his resignation for cause, as it is stated. Subsequently Cochran was nominated to fill his place, but his nomination, through the efforts of Spencer, was not acted upon for several days. In the meantime Spencer presented a paper for Cochran to sign, promising to give the patronage of the office to General D. E. Coone, the principal striker of Spencer, and National Guard candidate for Governor, and P. G. Clarke, Assistant Assessor, and another of Spencer's workers. The new Postmaster was also required to promise liberal weekly contributions of money to aid the cause. The whole object is to elect Coone Governor, and re-elect Spencer to the Senate. Cochran refused to sign the paper, and Spencer would not allow him to be confirmed, and so, when the Senate adjourned, Selma was without a Postmaster. Spencer, at this point, it is said, telegraphed to Marlow to withdraw his resignation, in order that Cochran might be got out of the way, and this has been done.

THE GOLD BANKS,

so designated on account of the act of Congress a year or more ago which provided for establishing banks to issue gold notes as a circulating medium, in place of coin, seem to be popular only on the Pacific slope. The one organized in Boston soon after the passage of the act has never issued any notes, and no other banks have been chartered except on the Pacific. Two are in operation in San Francisco in prosperous condition, the capital being one million each, and others are organizing in Stockton, Sacramento, and other cities.

A GLOBE TRICK.

The base uses to which the *Globe* has been put heretofore has been the subject of comment for several years,—the practice of printing speeches therein that were never delivered, and of expunging those that were extending back several Congresses. The latest use, however, to which the *Globe* is proposed to be put is both new and novel. Just before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Beck felt called upon to reply to certain financial theories expressed by Mr. Dawes, and he asked permission of the House to print the same. To this request the House assented. Then Mr. Dawes demanded permission to print his reply to Beck, and, this being given, Mr. Kerr asked and obtained leave to answer Mr. Dawes if he should deem it necessary, and then what the lawyers call a declarations, replication, and rejoiner are then provided for, and three of the most prolific men in the House are given the entire summer to forge shafts for each other, while the Government pays the bills.

SENATOR RANSOM.

General Ransom, the new Senator from North Carolina, having succeed so well in obtaining pay for more than a year's service which he never performed in the Senate,—about half the time having elapsed before his election, and the remainder before he took his seat, and became a Senator,—Vickers, of Maryland, raked up a similar claim, which he had never thought of. Vickers was elected after Thomas had been declared ineligible, and too his seat at once. Thomas not having drawn the pay, to which, of course, he was not entitled, Vickers claimed the year's pay, $5,000, the same as Ransom had been paid for during the period before Governor Vance was declared ineligible. The Committee on Privileges and Elections promptly awarded the claim, although its existence was unknown for more than four years.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The Treasury Department Commissioners appointed to investigate the square recently purchased in Chicago, whereon to erect the Federal buildings, report that all claims have been adjusted, and that claims have been satisfied. In consideration of the report the Treasury Department will immediately forward to Chicago the $1,250,000 for the payment of the site. The architect says that the new Federal buildings to be erected in Chicago will be the finest on the continent outside of Washington.

BANK RESERVES.

Under the act of Congress recently passed, allowing banks to deposit United States currency, and take out the certificates of deposit which they may hold as part of their bank reserve, to be used at the Clearing House, the Treasury Department is now engaged in preparing these certificates, to be payable on order or demand in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 each.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The War Department is in daily receipt of despatches from the frontier, indicating that Indian troubles may be expected this summer all along the line. The cause for these troubles is indicated to be that the whites are engaged in a destructive war on the buffaloes simply for their hides, which, it has been discovered, makes very good leather.

PERSONAL.

Senator Thurman has been very ill at his residence, in this city, since the adjournment of Congress.

Colonel Forney has gone to Texas, on a trip for several months, in company with Tom Scott. He has left instructions for his paper to continue the war on the Ring ticket, &c., although he intends to stand by the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed the following Commission to visit the hostile tribes of Indians demonstrating against the Union Pacific Railroad: General B. R. Cowan, John L. Delano, and J. W. Wham.

COAST DEFENCES.

The War Department has taken the precaution to reinforce all the forts on the Southern and Gulf Coasts with the newest pattern and largest calibre of ordinance; while the Navy Department has accumulated large supplies of naval stores at all the naval stations on the Southern and Gulf Coasts, in accordance with the desire of the Government to be prepared for all emergencies.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

This morning a tall, wild looking man was noticed walking about the lower rooms of the Executive mansion, and Officer Kearney, regarding him as a suspicious character, questioned him. He stated that his name was Richard F. Jones, from Prince George's County, Md., and demanded to see the President. On being told that President Grant was absent from the city, he demanded that he should be telegraphed for at once. As he (Jones) had whipped the world, and could not rest satisfied until he had whipped the President, who ought to be ousted and the Pope of Rome put in his place. He was arrested.

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

Second Day of the Great German Festival.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The second day of the National Saengerfest closed as auspiciously as the first. A heavy rain and thunder storm, which set in about 3 p. m., did not mar the proceedings, as it cleared up at 7, and did not commence to rain again before 9 p. m. The hall was filled to overflowing with an audience still more brilliant than on the first day, every seat being occupied, while many had to be turned away for want of standing room. Artistically the success has not been less remarkable than financially. The leader of the fest, Mr. Egmont Froehlich, holds the orchestra firmly in hand, and reached, in Beethoven's "Eroica," even the standard of Theodore Thomas' famous orchestra. In the second orchestral piece, the the overture to Mendelssohn's "Attalia," it was painful to see the generally splendid rendition somewhat spoiled by the unfinished and hard playing of the brass instrument. Of the choruses only praise can be spoken. Never before has so much attention been paid to singing as on this saengerfest. It cannot be denied that on no former occasion the social side of the fest has predominated. Happily, this has been changed in St. Louis. While sociability is certainly not neglected, the rehearsals have their full share of attention, and a new era of chorus singing may be dated from St. Louis. The two choruses given were "An das Vaterland," by Kreutzener, and "Freedom of Song," by Marschner, and took the audience by storm. Both had to be repeated, the second rendition being better than the first. The solo parts were entrusted to Mrs. Dexter, of Cincinnati, the same lady who enraptured two years ago, on the same occasion, the City of Cincinnati, while the clear, sympathetic, tender voice, combined with a very good musical education, stamps Mrs. Dexter an artiste of the very highest merit. It must be conceded that her voice is hardly strong enough to fill this large hall. The "Shadow Dance," from "Dinorah," by Meyerbeer, will always take with the masses; but a better selection might have been made to celebrate the highest order of music. An evil star rose on this night over Mrs. Dexter, a fond mother, having brought a little bit of humanity to the concert. The little singer of the future joined his voice very untimely to that of the artiste, thus introducing a novel feature, not mentioned on the programme. On the repeated calls for an encore, Mr. Franz Abt, who played the accompaniment to his own composition, "When The Swallows Homeward Fly." Mrs. Dexter did herself no justice in this. The song is so sweet, so simple, and innocent, that it must be given in a very modest manner to please. Mrs. Dexter put too much theatrical effect into it, despoiling this beautiful flower of song of its sweetest fragrance. The great furor created through this encore must, therefore, be accorded to the renowned composer, whose very appearance is always the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm.

As a whole, the concert was an immense success to-night. The societies of Chicago give great receptions to the brother societies, to commence at 11 p. m. and last to the break of day.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Notwithstanding the heavy rain storm this afternoon, and continuous rain since, the Saengerfest Hall was densely packed to-night with the most brilliant audience ever assembled in St. Louis, and fully 15,000 people crowded into the building. Most of the aisles had been furnished with chairs, and nearly all the standing-room was occupied. This totally unexpected turn out indicates great interest in the Saengerfest, and insures its success beyond question.

The concert, rendered by fifteen hundred male singers and an orchestra of one hundred and sixty-three musicians. The programme embraced Symphonia Eroica by Beethoven; "An der Vaterland," by Kreutzer; "Let the Bright Seraphim," by Handel; overture by Mendelssohn; "Leidesfreiheit," by Marschner; Shadow Song from "Danorah," by Meyerbeer; Yoemischer Triumphges, sung by Bruch and chorus with orchestral accompaniment. The Bright Seraphim and Shadow Song were given by Mrs. Edmund Dexter, of Cincinnati, and received rapturous applause—both encored. All the pieces were grandly rendered, and heartily applauded.

ILLINOIS.

Frightful Smashup on the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad—Killed by a Horse.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, June 13.—A frightful, and at the same time unusual accident occurred here this morning, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad. It seems that at Kellar's Station a heavy freight train from Peoria was switching. A portion of the train, consisting of ten cars and a caboose, became detached from the other, and started down the steep grade back to this city. Between here and Kellar's the grade is very steep, and when the train got on this down track, no power could stop it. At every turn the wheels increased in velocity, and it came dashing into the city at a tremendous speed, thundering along at 70 miles an hour. Near the company's round house it struck a locomotive and tender, causing it to stop. The collision was a terrible one. The crash was heard for blocks away from the scene. The engine and tender were splintered into fragments, and seven of the ten cars are piled together in one chaotic mass of ruins. Strange to say, there was but one man in the caboose of the runaway train, and when the collision occurred he was not fatally injured. His arm was broken and head badly cut, yet there is nothing dangerous, though around him were piled the fragments of an entire train.

This is the first accident this road has ever had.

A young man named John Atwater, son of L. T. Atwater, of Canton, formerly Mayor of that city, was killed last evening while endeavoring to catch a fractious horse. His foot caught in the halter strap, and he was dragged over the ground, striking against stumps and stones until death ensued.

International Convention of the Young Mens Christian Association.

LOWELL, Mass., June 13.—At the morning business session of the Young Mens Christian Association Convention, the President nominated standing committees on Association's business, executive committees report, devotional and open air meetings, and resolutions. The first topic of the discussion was: "How can Association work in the States and Provinces be made more effectually organized, and more successfully prosecuted." After an hour's discussion the President announced the second question: "How should Bible classes be conducted in our associations, and for what object?"

A prayer was offered up on the termination of the debate.

Committees on devotional and open air meetings and on business made reports for the rest of a day, which were accepted. And the Convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session of the Convention; after preliminary exercises, R. R. McBurney opened on consideration of the question: "Direct religious work among young men, the first great work of the Young Men's Christian Association." After several short speeches on this subject, Rev. S. S. Matthews offered prayer. An invitation was extended to the delegates from small towns to address the Convention on miscellaneous topics. Responses were made by quite a number of delegates. At intervals during the remarks hymns were sung.

The Committee on Business made a report embracing a programme of the evening session.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported a number of open-air meetings.

Car-Builders' Association.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the American Car-Builders' Association convened here yesterday. A large number of roads east and west were represented. President M. N. Andrews presides. Quite a number of reports of great interest to railroad companies and car-builders were read and discussed, and many mechanics and artisans were present with new inventions and specimens of work. The New York and Eastern delegates came through on a new Wagner car, designed for the purpose by the Wagner Car Company. Additional delegations arrived to-day, and the session is very interesting.

NEW YORK.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late James Gordon Bennett.

Erie Company Suits Against Gould to Recover $6,000,000.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BENNETT OBSEQUIES.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The funeral of James Gordon Bennett was, with the exception of organized displays, a nearer approach to a pageant in honor of some illustrious public personage than the simple last rite of respect and affection paid by friends to one taken from the walks of private life. For an hour before the time appointed for the exercises, the streets, for two blocks above and below the mansion of the deceased, were filled with persons, who seized upon every available stoop and step from which to see the procession. So dense was the assemblage that it required the efforts of a platoon of police to make an available avenue for passers-by. The residence bore none of the customary funeral badges on its front, but inside every picture and mirror was draped. Early in the morning, opportunity was given the public to view the remains, and in a very few minutes the rooms were crowded to excess. It was remarked that many, if not positively a majority of the men and women who filed past the bier were of the poorer class, and that some of them exhibited much feeling. The remains lay in state in the centre of the saloon parlor. The casket was covered with immortelles wrought into crosses, crowns, and other elaborate devices. The slide that covered the face of deceased was pushed back. Apparently the embalming process was not a success in this case, as the face appeared shrivelled and slightly discolored. The features had assumed somewhat the appearance of stone. The floral offerings were very numerous, massive and costly, one of the crosses being four feet long. A large shield had Mr. Bennett's monogram in colors on a field of flowers, with a pen drawn through the centre. At half-past 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the rooms were completely blocked. The police stationed at the front door were ordered to admit no one except the friends of the family. In about half an hour the undertaker and his assistants were able to clear a sufficient space around the coffin for the pall-bearers, eight of the most prominent journalists having been selected for that purpose. It had been intended to have the requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, but this was given up in deference to the wishes of the family, and simpler but impressive services at the house substituted. The only member of the immediate family present was James G. Bennett, Jr. When the pall-bearers had taken their position, Vicar General Storrs entered the room, clad in full canonical vestments, and delivered a brief address. He referred to his well-known charitable disposition, to his liberal donations to the Church and other worthy objects. This, the reverend gentleman said, was the result of the teachings of a pious mother. With his earliest instructions he had been taught to reverence the mother Church, and, though, as men do, he strayed from it rather through carelessness than any disrespect of its teachings, nevertheless he had died in the odor of sanctity, in its bosom. The value of the teachings of this sainted mother could be as clearly seen in the short life of a brother of the deceased, who died while on the threshold of the priesthood. The Vicar General then sprinkled the coffin with holy water, and read a few passages of Scripture. The ceremonies throughout were of the simplest kind, and many were surprised at their brevity. After the pall-bearers came James Gordon Bennett, Jr., leaning on his arm Mr. Connery, present managing editor of the *Herald*, and followed by the entire writing staff of the *Herald* in a body. Not less than 100 carriages followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery. The streets along the line of the procession were filled with a curious crowd, and the flags were everywhere displayed at half-mast. Several of the Courts adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. At the house, after the procession had left, the female friends each took away a floral ornament. Among the numerous visitors at the funeral were General Fremont, Theodore Tilton, and A. T. Stewart.

SHOOTING AFFAIRS.

Two domestic shooting affairs in this city, caused by jealousy, ended to-day with death. Charles Maggiori an Italian painter, who shot his wife on Monday night, and, after shooting her brother twice, was shot by the latter, died this morning at Bellevue Hospital. His wife and her brother may recover.

At half-past 10 o'clock this morning Emil Andre, a Frenchman, residing at No. 339 East Twenty-first street, shot and instantly killed his wife, Leonie Andre, in First avenue. The murderer is about forty years of age. He for some time past suspected his wife of infidelity with a Frenchman named Lucien Tartiere, and six weeks ago she left her husband and took a room with Tartiere on Twenty-first street. The husband tried to induce her to return, but in vain. She also refused to surrender two children to their father, or sign a paper he drew up for a complete separation. Andre sought his false wife again this morning to demand her signature. Mrs. Andre was sitting with her friend, Mrs. Vacher, at the storeroom of the latter, No. 415 East Fifteenth street. Her little daughter, Josephine, aged 8, and son, Leon, aged 5, were with her. Mrs. Vacher's husband sells bottled French and Rhine wines at the place. Mrs. Vacher had just gone back to her room to arrange her hair, when Andre entered. At his first hostile manifestations his wife endeavored to avoid him, and succeeded in getting out on the sidewalk. He pursued her toward First avenue, and overtook her at the corner, just as she was crossing Fifteenth street. Seizing her by the hair he placed the pistol at her neck and fired. Mrs. Andre fell to the ground and expired soon after. Andre started down Fifteenth street, walking along with apparent unconcern. Two citizens arrested him and gave him into custody. He was taken back to where the dead body of his wife lay, and looked upon it with indifference. The murderer is an intelligent man, and was a civil engineer in France. He married Leonie in France in 1862. He came here after the war. He had the small-pox, and was in hospital from January to April. Before this he became acquainted with Tartiere, who is an inventor. When Andre returned from the hospital disfigured, his wife never concealed her repugnance for him or preference for Tartiere.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The situation in financial circles to-day was devoid of any special features, except on the Stock Exchange, where events were more important than of late. The monetary situation was unchanged, the supply of money being abundant at low rates of interest. General dullness in financial and commercial circles, and a decline in values on the Stock Exchange, naturally decreases the demand for money. The cable to-day announces an increase in the bullion of the Bank of England of £508,000 sterling, and a reduction in the rate of discount to 3½ per cent. Early shipments of gold from New York to London, about two months ago, were chiefly taken up for the Continent, but later shipments evidently went into the bank, as reflected in the increase of bullion reserve for three weeks past, and caused the reduction to-day in the rate of discount.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room dealings were moderate at 113⅞ to 114⅛, chiefly at 114. Export of gold to-day $850,000, and the Treasury sold $2,000,000.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange the chief events of the day were an increased selling movement, and a general and marked decline in prices. At intervals, the market was much depressed by the pressure of sales. In the leading shares Pacific mail was the most prominent stock, and declined 5 per cent, from 75½ to 68½. Northwest common was next, and sold at 75½@70½@71, representing a decline of 2 per cent, from the highest to the lowest point. C., C. & I. C. sold at 37@35½@36½@35½; U. P. sold at 39½@39@38½@38. Boston, Hartford & Erie declined from 7½ to 6½, and rallied to 7½. St. Paul common sold at 55@53½. Erie was less active than yesterday, and the sales were at 59½@59⅛. New York Central declined from 98½ to 95½, and scrip from 97 to 93½. Lake shares declined from 95½ to 93½. Rock Island from 110½ to 109½, and Western Union from 75½ to 75¼, and afterwards rallied to 75½, closing at 75½. The fluctuations in other shares were about ¼ per cent on the average.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady; asking quotations unchanged, but the actual business was at 109¾ to 109⅞ for long sterling; 110¼ to 110⅜ for sight, and 110½ for cable transfers.

GOLD

closed at 113⅞@114.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed at 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady; Central Pacific bonds closed at 104¼@105; Union Pacific firsts, 93¾@94; land grants, 81@81¼; incomes, 85@85½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is more general and a steadier feeling is noticeable in most grades. Private advices from Europe are favorable. At the close, the market was steady, with fair inquiring for fresh ground. Holders of wheat under more favorable advices from Liverpool, and light arrivals, are asking higher prices. The market closes strong but quiet. The offerings are moderate, and the demand is chiefly for export.

Pork quiet.

OPERATIC.

Mr. Jarrett writes from London that, in addition to the engagement of Pauline Lucca for America, next autumn, he has signed a contract with M. Faure, the great tenor, for a visit to the United States next year. The London *Athenaeum* announces that the long-intended tour of Mlle. Tietjens, in America, is at last definitely arranged. The *prima donna* will leave England early in the autumn, and will return to England at Easter, 1873.

[To the Associated Press.]

MARINE.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, Anglea and Olympia, from Glasgow.

HOLIDAY PROPOSITION.

A petition is circulating to close the Stock Exchange from July 3 to July 8.

NOT CREDITED.

It is not credited by the United States officials here that any Cuban filibustering expedition has lately left this port.

THE STRIKERS.

The iron and metal workers struck to-day and several firms conceded their demands for eight hours and 20 per cent advance on the piece work. It is said that they number some 15,000, and all the men in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Brooklyn struck. It is the most formidable strike yet made. They are thoroughly organized, have a large amount of funds in the treasury, and will probably be successful. The wheelwrights and blacksmiths have also struck, and but two large shops are at work to-day. The attempted riot at Steinway's piano factory, to-day, was promptly suppressed, the strikers fleeing very rapidly before the clubs of the police. Nearly 400 men were at work at Steinway's to-day, and several other factories were in operation under the old *regime*. The coach painters have organized a union, and their strike bids fair to succeed. The German cabinet makers are also successful. The workmen of Singer's Sewing Machine Works propose a co-operative union. They have sent a committee to Bridgeport, Conn., to confer with the workmen in Howe's and Wheeler & Wilson's Works, and obtain assistance. The Metal Union League promise pecuniary assistance to them.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Synod of the Reformed Church have resolved that the status of women in the denomination remain as at present. The Publication Committee made a favorable report; and a recommendation was adopted that mission boxes be placed in churches.

HEAVY SUITS AGAINST GOULD.

The *Tribune* will announce to-morrow morning that, in consequence of the results of the investigation into the affairs of the Erie Railway, instituted by the Reform Directors in March, and in progress ever since, the Attorneys of the road, Barlow, Laroque, and McFarland, have instituted a suit against Jay Gould, and served on him a summons for relief, amounting, it is said, to at least $6,000,000. This suit is a precursor of about forty similar suits to be based on results of the same investigation. The complaint in the present suit is very voluminous, and will not be completed for some days. It is understood that it charges Gould, as President, with awarding numerous fraudulent contracts to Gould as an individual. Other charges of mismanagement of the funds and property of Company will also be contained in it.

WIND AND FLOOD.

A Large Circus and Menagerie Tent Blown Down During a Thunder Storm—The Audience Terribly Frightened, but not much Hurt—Deaths by Lightning—Flood Damages in Town.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 13.—A gale of wind passed over Milford, Pa., yesterday, unroofing houses, uprooting trees, and killing a number of cattle.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 13.—A terrific gale, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over this city yesterday afternoon. The menagerie and aquarium tents of John Robinson's Circus were blown down, and the wagons tipped over, while the tents were full of people. Several persons were injured, but not seriously. The crowd was terribly frightened. The people, in a drenching storm, and amidst the upturned cages of roaring animals, presented a terrible scene. During the storm the lightning struck the Congregational Church, Fourth Ward School-House, smokestack of Blanchard & Bartlett's sash and door factory, residence of Vincent Whitney, a slaughter-house, and several trees within the corporate limits. A number of frames of unfinished buildings, and many trees, were blown down.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 13.—During the storm yesterday afternoon the school house in Pawlinville, this county, was struck by lightning, and a little girl named Merritt instantly killed. Several other children were stunned. The storm caused great damage throughout the county.

BOSTON, June 13.—The thunder storm last evening was sadly destructive of life. A daughter of Bush Graham was killed in Lexington. In Waltham two women,—Mrs. Margaret Flaherty and Mrs. O'Brien,—were killed. Lewis F. Ball was killed in Acton. Several buildings were damaged, and trees uprooted.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 13.—One of the heaviest rain storms of the season prevailed from 12 o'clock last night till 7:30 this morning. The Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad is badly washed out at various places between Monticello and Cedar Rapids. Many culverts and bridges are gone. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad suffered severely. In the vicinity of Bertram and Blairstown one hundred rods of the track were washed away in one place. Three bridges were washed out on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road, near Shellsburg. The storm did not extend as far north as this city. The Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Road escaped damage, and trains are running on time. Trains are also running regularly on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad without detention.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Substance of the Closing Paragraph of the Supplemental Article—The Daily Reference to the Matter in the English Parliament.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Washington despatch says that the following is virtually the concluding paragraph of the supplemental treaty article accepted by the Senate: "In consideration, etc., the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, consents to the establishment of this new feature in international law for the guidance of both nations, to the effect that neither of the contracting powers shall be held responsible for the acts of its citizens, as against either Government, in favor of any belligerent power with which either Government may be at war. He consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect to indirect the damages, as aforesaid, before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Horsman gave notice that he would soon ask Gladstone whether the documents to be presented to Parliament, relative to the Alabama claims would explain why no record was kept of proceedings of the sessions of the Joint High Commission, and also, if they would contain any communications wherein the American Government asserted that the withdrawal of indirect claims was only a matter of understanding, and not an agreement.

Fires.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 14.—A despatch from Marquette (L. S.), Mich., says: F. B. Spear & Co.'s hay warehouse, on the Cleveland Iron Ore dock, together with 150 tons of hay, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The merchandise portion of the dock was slightly damaged. The loss is is estimated at $4,000. The ore dock narrowly escaped. No insurance.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 13.—A dwelling-house, owned by Richard Larkin, and occupied by Louis Habermash, located on North street, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about 2 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $2,000; insured in the American, of Chicago, for $1,500.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 13.—This morning, near the hour of 2 o'clock, a dwelling house belonging to Richard Larkin, located on East North street, in this city, was consumed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss probably $2,000; insured in the American, of Chicago, for $1,500.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 14—1 a. m.—Westerly winds and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States on Friday, and for New England on Friday afternoon and night, and from the Ohio valley northward and westward. Cloudy weather and areas of rain for the south Atlantic States, but thence to the Ohio and Mississippi valley clear and clearing weather and westerly winds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress Artificial Hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Gales of Araby are not sweeter than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleansed daily with that matchless fluid.

Loveliness an the Increase.—A marked increase of female loveliness, the eye-delighting result of the unnecessary application of Hagan's Magnolia Balm, has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and

Hayed with the roseate hue of health are continually met with whenever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which sickly complexions cause the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the rough skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars.

BORN.

ALLEN—At 308 South Halsted street, on the 12th inst., to the wife of A. S. Allen, a son.

MARRIED.

LA MOTHE—ALDRIDGE—June 9, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, Mr. Benjamin La Mothe and Miss Mary Aldridge; both of Chicago. No cards.

LULL—COTES—June 13, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Jas. DeKoven, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Newton Lull and Mary L. Cotes, daughter of H. E. Cotes, Esq.; both of this city.

GERRISH—PATTEN—In this city, June 11, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Wm. Gerrish, of Chelsea, Mass., and Emily G. Patten, daughter of A. S. Patten, of this city.

DIED.

DYMOND—June 13, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of D. H. Dymond, aged 40 years.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 165 Western avenue, corner of Jackson street. All friends are invited.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this, Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this, Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. and P. M. Degrees. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

Attention.

A mass meeting of the Eleventh Ward Personal Liberty Association will be held at the Orpheus Hall, corner Peoria and West Lake-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock. Matters of the utmost importance to the liquor interest will come before the meeting. All are invited to attend. By order of THE COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS. No. 49 Exchange-place, New York. Buy and sell on commission Gold, Stocks and Bonds. Receive deposits, subject to sight drafts, and allow interest on same. Special attention given to the negotiation of first-class Railway and other loans. Satisfactory references required from those desiring to open accounts. Refer by permission to the First National Bank of Chicago.

Insurance Claims Wanted. PUTNAM of Hartford, GARDEN CITY, STATE, MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago, SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE. The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly REDUCED RATES. The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for SIXTY DOLLARS. By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage fare, $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 124 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Bleaching Powder AND SODA ASH. Just received ex "Europe," a consignment of Tennant's Bleaching Powder and Soda Ash; also, a few thousand pounds of Gum Arabic (sorts). INNES & STIFF, 61 South Canal-st.

WOOL TWINE. M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

FIREWORKS. CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer, SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV. Agents Wanted.

CARPETS! Cleaned on the floor, and colors perfectly restored. NEW YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING CO., 51 West Washington-st., and 138 Twenty-second.

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CONVICT LABOR TO LET. ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872. The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent persons as officers. The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq. Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board. JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

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Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, New York. This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited. R. M. TWEED, Proprietor. WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent. Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE. CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872. Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent of the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 24th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of L. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago. M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

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THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

A Severe Attack on General Hooker by General Averill.

The New York *Herald* publishes a long report of an interview with General Averill, who said in substance that he did not wish to review the memories of the war in any shape. If we wanted monuments of it, the graves of our dead would suffice, but as he and his cavalry had been impugned by General Hooker's remarks, he thought it a duty to explain his own view of the battle of Chancellorsville. As for General Hooker, said he, people don't generally know that he has lost everything but his inordinate vanity. The sorest spot in poor old Joe's life is the terrible fiasco at Chancellorsville. He denies that it was a failure, but it was so, and to Hooker alone is due the fault. He failed to embrace the opportunity to make it a success. Howard says his subordinates were disaffected, and Hooker refuses to accept that as any exoneration, but at the same time assumes to exonerate himself through Howard's culpability. If Howard was responsible for his subordinates, so was Hooker. But I doubt the whole story. If he knew Howard was culpable, how came he to swear before the Committee on the conduct of the war, that the defeat was altogether due to General Sedgwick's failure, and the negligence of the cavalry leaving out the Eleventh Corps—that was Howard's Corps—holding the right? You know Hooker ought to have beaten Lee. He went across the Rappahannock with over one hundred thousand men, and Lee hadn't more than half that number, and in four or five days he came back beaten, with twenty thousand killed and wounded. There were just two causes for this disaster—Lee's capacity and Hooker's incapacity. If Hooker could relaize the truth of it and say no more about it, so much the better for him, but he keeps trying to resurrect himself, and the fact is he is as dead as Halleck, only he isn't buried. Hooker's was a merciless abuse of his cavalry. He obliged it before the battle to maintain twenty-five miles of picket line at an average distance of eight miles from the army, when these lines ought to have been held by infantry, with the usual cavalry patrols and videttes. Consequently a third of his cavalry was disabled when the time for action came. Out of three divisions two were organized for aggressive operations under Buford and myself, while the other, made up of broken down and disabled men and horses, was left in camp under Gen. Pleasonton. I started out with my division under orders to cross the Rappahannock and engage the enemy's cavalry, and drive it, if possible to the Rapidan Station. That's the way the order read. Buford was to pass to the rear of Lee's army and cut off his communications. Both columns carried out their instructions to the very letter, and they were the only portions of the Army of the Potomac that did succeed in the part laid down for them in the plan of battle; the only columns in the army, sir. It's a pretty strong remark, but, it's true. I drove the enemy not only in the direction of Rapidan Station, but to and beyond it, and Hooker could not have failed to have heard my guns. For at least twenty-four hours I fought the enemy almost under his eye. By driving the enemy in this way I enabled Stoneman to get into Lee's rear, and destroy his communications. If we hadn't done what we had, I think the enemy's cavalry would have crossed to the north bank, and captured miles and miles of our camps and stores. While we were progressing satisfactorily, however, I suddenly received an order from Hooker to return. I knew at once that meant disaster. He was whipped then, and, had his cavalry been anywhere else than just where it was, he would have been destroyed as well. I returned, and met Hooker. He received me kindly. His face was flushed, his voice was thick, and he seemed utterly wearied. "He said, 'Where is Stoneman?' 'I suppose he is in the rear of Lee's army,' I replied. 'It's strange,' said he, 'I don't hear from him. Lee does not seem to have been disturbed by him.' He finally directed me to go into camp. I asked about his situation, and he said, 'I am only waiting to hear Sedgwick's guns. He is coming up in Lee's rear from Fredericksburg. When I hear him I shall pitch in with everything I've got here. We've got these fellows now where they can't get away.' I went into camp, and that afternoon we heard Sedgwick's guns hot and heavy, coming nearer and nearer; but Hooker didn't pitch in. There's where he lost the battle; if he had not already lost it, when he sent a telegram to Howard telling of Jackson's coming attack on his (Howard's) corps, instead of going himself and seeing to it. He had to ride only two miles. That was the vital movement of the battle, and yet he trusted the fate of his army to a despatch carried by an orderly to Howard, an officer whom he now says he knew to be incompetent. The truth is, Hooker was personally whipped the day I met him. He had all the tuck taken out of him, but his army was all right. He didn't give it a chance. He hadn't fought it yet. That evening I received an order relieving me of my command, and directing me to report at Washington. It was signed J. H. Van Allen, Acting A. D. C. The command was turned over to Pleasonton. My Adjutant-General went up to headquarters to ask some reason for the order, but he found Hooker asleep, and Pleasonton and Allen standing guard to prevent anybody disturbing him. I went to Washington in accordance with instructions, and there met Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln. Stanton said in his brusque way, "What are you doing here?" I replied by showing my order. He said, "Where did you leave the army?" I said south of the Rappahannock, near United States Ford. "What have they done?" asked Stanton. "They have had a battle," I replied. "Has it been a success?" "It had not when I left." "What do you think they are going to do?" "I think they will come back across the Rappahannock," I answered. Then, almost angrily, he said, "What makes you think so, sir?" I replied, beause the reserve artillery came across as I did.

Stanton left the room, and President Lincoln walked up and down with his hands crossed behind his back, his head hung down in deep thought. He turned on me the saddest face I ever saw, and said, "General, I want you to answer me one question; what was the condition of General Hooker when you last saw him?" I replied that he was very much fatigued, and appeared to be worn out. That's about all, but the question struck me as significant.

COLORADO HERDSMEN.

One of Their Periodical Excitements—Gathering In and Selecting Cattle—An Interesting Scene.

Fort Collins (June 1) Correspondence of the Denver News.

For ten days a hundred men have been sweeping every nook and corner of this country, gathering in, rounding up, and cutting out the stock. Men were there from Wyoming and various parts of Colorado, eagerly watching every round-up to catch a glimpse of the peculiar mark or brand that should indicate an animal of their own number. They adopt a half military plan, by appointing a new captain for each seperate round-up. Before disbanding, the place of assembling is designated for the following day, which is sometimes fifteen or twenty miles distant from the preceding round-up. Early in the morning horsemen may be seen radiating from a common centre and scattering over the plains to every point of the compass, and from 10 o'clock a.m. until 4 p. m. they come stringing in from as many directions, each with a lot of cattle, numbering from a dozen head up to sometimes several hundred. As fast as the small lots are driven in they are assembled in one general herd, and surrounded by enough horsemen to hold them until the round-up is completed, when the work of cutting out commences. Getting them together is only exhilarating exercise, but cutting them out is quite a different thing. From five hundred to two thousand head constitute the usual number at each round-up, and they are so densely jammed together in a body that if one moves it puts the whole herd in motion. Thus, with their long horns in the air, they sway back and forth like a leafless forest shaken by the wind.

Six or eight men are designated as bukaros, whose duty it is to ride into the herd, and, like so many wild Indians in a herd of buffalo, they dash among them whip in hand, select each an animal bearing the proper brand, and, spurring their horses to their utmost speed, they run the gauntlet of a thousand bristling horns, dash out of the excited herd through the surrounding picket line of men, and out into the open country beyond, where the poor brute is left to ponder over the sudden change, while the bukaros return to the herd and go through with another exciting chase. About every half hour they are relieved by fresh men and horses, and so the wild excitement continues amid the din and confusion of perhaps fifteen hundred older cattle and half that many calves in the beginning, and all striving their best at once to see which shall out-bawl the other, until each man has separated from the herd the entire number bearing his brand. The labor is not long, but extremely severe while it lasts.

Horses and riders are severely taxed, and some of the calves get their lives crushed out of them, and occasionally the older ones succumb from being over driven. Pending the cutting-out period, disputes sometimes arise between some of the different stockmen over cattle with dim brands, or such as have no brands at all. In this case, as in other countries, men are finding more stock than they anticipated, and out of the several thousand head that have come under my observation, not one have I seen but was in a thriving condition, and very many of them are fit for the butcher's stall. It is now well understood that 7 per cent will cover the entire loss of the stock in Northern Colorado for the past winter.

The Biggest Hail-Storm, or the Toughest Yarn, of the Season.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

On the 27th of May a party of forty, composed of New York bankers and millionaires from the mining regions of Pennsylvania, with their ladies, including four Topekans (not millionaires), were travelling on the narrow-gauge railroad from Denver south.

To the right of the railroad, a half mile off, at the base of the mountain, could be seen two or three monuments, that place being the outer rim of the enchanted park. A large number of the passengers started off to get a nearer view of the scenery. While there dark clouds began to gather, which betokened a storm. Some of the men hurried back to the cars, but the Topekans, one of the millionaires, and a travelling Jew concluded to face the music, and see what was to be seen. One of the Topekans had got on the top of one of the lowest monuments, which was some twelve feet high, and commenced making a speech for Greeley. He had but just commenced, when he was struck on his head by something which jammed in his stove pipe hat, and which, at the time, he supposed to be a stone thrown at him by one of the boys. But they kept coming thicker and faster, and he was not long in learning that he was in the midst of a terrific hail storm. All huddled together on the lea side of the rocks, and dodged the hail as best they could. Such a scene is rarely witnessed, even in the Rocky Mountains. The air was black, the thunder reverberated through the mountains, and the lightning shot across the sky. Cattle came bellowing down from the plains on the east to get the protection afforded by the timber which skirted a little mountain stream. After pouring down for half an hour the hail lay all over the valley six inches deep, and, after one hour's hard and steady rain, they were still three inches deep. We afterward learned, from reliable authority, that, in a valley three miles east of us, a space four rods wide, for a long distance, was covered four feet deep with hailstones.

BOHEMIAN INUNDATIONS.

Immense Destruction of Property—Thousands Homeless—A Railway Washed Away—Great Distress.

Vienna (May 27) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The Austrian capital was startled yesterday by tidings of a great calamity which has befallen the northwestern, and more or less the whole western, portion of the Empire. A heavy rain, such as few living can remember, deserving, in fact, the name of a tremendous water-spout, had fallen incessantly between Friday night and Sunday morning, and laid whole districts, smiling with hope of an excellent harvest, under water. The Hapsburgh Monarchy has, this year, been unfortunate in this respect. The Emperor has scarcely returned from a visit of condolence to provinces in the eastern half of his territory, which have suffered seriously by similar inundations, to be greeted with equally distressing news from his western domain. It is the more provoking since other parts, *e. g.*, Roumania, are losing their harvest by continued drouth under a scorching sun; the harvest of Hungary has only just been saved by a timely rain, and now the neighborhood of Vienna looks yellow and parched for want of moisture. I was among the involuntary witnesses of Saturday's water-spout, shut up in the small Silesian mountain town of Hirschberg, on the Bohemian frontier, and, on travelling to Vienna next day, I had occasion to observe much of the damage done in the visited provinces. It was a grand sight to behold the masses of water rushing down the picturesque valleys of the romantic Giant Mountains, swelling the rippling little streams to broad and voluminous streams, pouring down at a fabulous speed, and expanding where opportunity afforded into navigable rivers, from which the tops of tall trees timidly peeped out, and under which lay crops of grass and corn buried in mud, which makes the reaper's labor useless, or at least profitless. But in the eastern part of Bohemia traversed by myself, though at a few places I saw people boating over their cornfields, comparatively little serious damage has been done. The flood has dealt less leniently with the west. Railway communication is interrupted for a few days at least on most lines, and so rapidly did the water rise that the trains passing through the mountainous districts were prevented from proceeding by the fact of the tunnels being filled with water, which has now left a sediment of three to four feet in thickness behind, composed of mud and stones, about the most awkward stuff there is to remove. The Western Railway—which, after a long period of hopeless *baisse*, had at last risen to a respectable figure, indicating prosperity—is as good as destroyed; at least, the railway dyke is mostly washed away, and what remains is unsafe for use. The Baschtierad line has fared little better, and has lost 25 men in the barges, who are supposed to be drowned. The storm has, of course, been ruinous to bridges, a few of which—for instance, at Zditz and Mokropec—have been totally carried away. This is not all; entire villages have been torn from their foundations and floated in fragments down the flood, leaving numbers of human beings and of cattle, not only houseless and financially ruined, but drowned and destroyed like themselves. The Bohemian Capital did not escape the fate of the Kingdom over which it claims to rule. The presence of a large military garrison, however, enabled the local authorities to lend a helping hand, and in doing so a detachment of soldiers have displayed a degree of bravery which is worthy of record. While the River Moldau, gorged with the prey it could not carry away fast enough, heaped up the masses of building fragments into a precarious self-made bridge, the men crossed the stream which threatened hopeless death to any who should lose their foothold, in order to assist the poor population living about the Belvidere. As the last man leaped on shore the temporary bridge gave way with a crash, and was carried piecemeal down the tempestuous river. The flood came like a thief in the night, but the Governor had the alarm sounded in good time, and, thanks to his energetic measures, much damage was averted; still the destruction that has taken place is enough to arouse universal sympathy, for thousands are houseless, homeless, and have lost their goods, present and prospective. Hundreds of human lives also are lost, and miles upon miles of fields are reft of their produce. The press is consequently already active in this city imploring aid from brother Austrians. Government has likewise ordered relief to be instantly afforded, and as the subject will doubtless be discussed in Parliament, some comprehensive plan of relief is sure to be framed without delay. Still it will be desirable that assistance should likewise be tendered from without, for the loss, amounting to many millions, is too great to be speedily made up.

The "Last of the Stuarts."

To the Editor of the New York World:

Under this romantic name there lives in London a man of noble appearance and unmistakable refinement, and whose resemblance to the portraits of the Second Pretender, or the Prince Charlie of Scottish memory, is, to say the least, very remarkable. He claims to be a grandson of Charles Edward by his beautiful wife, Clementine Sobieska. Although history tells us that this Prince left no legitimate children, this claimant avers that a child was born at Florence whose existence it was desired, for reasons of State, should not be known. It was, therefore, smuggled away and entrusted to the care of a faithful adherent, who brought it up as his own in Spain. This child, reared in moderate circumstances, was only to be told of his parentage when he should have reached his majority. After becoming aware of it, and losing his foster-father, he went to Vienna, where, at the Court of the Emperor Francis, he was treated as a royal personage, without his rank being, however, publicly made known. Here he received the title of Count of Albanie (the same that his father had borne), and in due time married and settled in Hungary. He had two sons and a daughter. Of the former, the eldest, John Sobieski Stuart d'Albanie, is now dead, and long before his death ceded all his "rights," or, more properly, claims, to his younger brother, Charles Edward. The daughter married an Austrian, and had one son, who followed the unhappy Maximilian to Mexico, from which country he returned at the Emperor's death, very much impoverished. Trouble having come upon the family of the Stuarts, Charles Edward left Pesth, and with his daughter (his wife being dead) came to London. A literary career was the only honorable and slightly lucrative one open to him; nevertheless absolute poverty stared them in the face. They are struggling on yet in the same way, not like the irrepressible "foreign noblemen" of Leicester square, but in a manly and high-bred way that speaks much for the truth of their story. They have friends amongst the highest circles of English society, and many believers among Scotch people. The late Duke of Hamilton, suddenly encountering Count Charles Edward in an art gallery, was struck dumb by his likeness to Prince Charlie; and though a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, felt nevertheless the old undying feeling of devotion to the Stuarts stir his Scottish blood as the stranger passed him. "I could have bent the knee and kissed the hand," he said afterwards. Count Charles Edward is a man of 50, of stately appearance and intellectual features. He generally wears the Hungarian costume, all black, with a hood at the neck, and a lace frill. Except this picturesque improvement upon the Democratic dress of our day, there is nothing about Count Charles Edward's person that calls for particular attention. He is in possession of valuble jewels and relics of the Stuarts, and is well versed in Stuart genealogy. His knowledge of heraldry is remarkable, and his artistic skill of a very high order. He lives in the humblest of lodgings, and yet looks a king; at all events he is every inch a gentleman. Even those who disbelieve his story have nothing to say against him, and he remains in his dignified poverty one of the social mysteries of this age. To know is to admire him, and certainly the Stuart line could have no more fitting scion wherewith to end its ancient stories. His only son has taken a vow never to marry, so that he may with truth assume the name of "the last of the Stuarts."

Iowa State Sunday School Convention.

OSKALOOSA, June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This Convention met this evening, with every prospect of a large and successful gathering. S. W. Cole, of Tama City, presided. After devotional exercises, which were deeply impressive and spiritual, a warm and cordial address of welcome was given by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, of this place, and responded to by the President. This was followed by an intensely interesting address on "Christian Purpose," by K. A. Burnell, of Illinois; followed by short and earnest speeches.

The enthusiasm is very high, and growing; and the indications are, that this will be one of the grandest Conventions the State ever had.

The weather is charming, and the citizens of this town have opened homes and hearts in a warm and generous welcome. The Spirit of God is present, and, as I write there seems to be a precious nearness to God. Hearts are earnest, hopes are high, sympathies are strong, and all seems bright for this gathering. To-morrow will be the day, and I shall give your readers an idea of it.

E. R. H.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Latest Styles in the French Capital.

Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The new fashions can be described in a few words, but their application in matters of taste would fill volumes. Thus, when one is told that the newest things are tall hats, tall parasols, embroidered costumes, Dolman jackets and Roman scarfs, it would appear that this enumeration should suffice. In point of number it does, very truly; but it is wonderful how many different kinds of tall hats ladies wear, and how varied, in fact, every article can be that is fashionable. Some of the combinations for June are very pretty, and among these are the Persian patterns for pompadour tunics. All petticoats worn with them are of silk trimmed with strips, or borders of the tunique material—the more exotic the leaves and odd the flower, the better. Grounds are all *ecru*, and what is not *ecru* is very neutral indeed. Neutral grounds always are safest when it rains, or when politics shift, and this has been the state of the atmosphere and Parliament all spring. The prettiest challies are striped, half *ecru* and half satin; or insertion of white open-work worn over colored silk petticoats, which have a deep kilted flounce that is headed with chicaree ruche frayed out to look like plumes.

Feather trimmings in the maroon, stone, and drab tints, are worn round basques. Plume trimming, which was only adopted in winter, will be in favor at the seaside and watering places this summer, but the light shades only. Feather fringe is also to be seen on basques; it is made, too, in sewing-silk and floss, in all colors, and is then called butterfly fringe. It is very appropriate for light lawns and drab muslins. Basques are elaborately worked in the mouse shades or Paris brule and in maroon. Maize silk has just appeared embroidered with nut brown, each flounce being dented, and showing beneath these dents nut-brown silk lining. When embroidery is used on basques the fronts and sleeves, which latter are very wide and long, have to correspond. One would think that the great diversity of processes basques are undergoing is caused by the insurrection in the Basque Country. Some are cut *a la jockey*, some *a la mousquetaire*, some never come to the front, but keep hanging behind.

Very costly robes have just been made for the Grand Duchess of Russia, among which the sober tints prevail for driving and visiting, and very bright combinations in the turquoise and sapphire tints mixed for full toilets; also myrtle green with *vert d'eau*, and the two beautiful Danube blues. The Tiber, a yellowish stream, is being lined with pink. All these neutral tints are relieved by very narrow pipings of bright faille. Thus a bronze robe of twilled silk (an Indian material), worn over faille of the same shade, is made up with pale blue cross-cuts, the heading of frills and flounces having a lining of the same and a scarf to lift up the Camargo tunic behind, being of this very light color. Among the robes made for the Grand Duchess is a black and white taffeta, with flounces of fluffy organdie, each of them being inlaid with Bruges point insertion, and the open train *en tablier* being trimmed down in front with a cascade of Bruges lace stopped here and there from too sudden falls by bows of black satin.

Another toilet ordered for an American lady is equally costly. It is a silver gray underskirt with two flounces, very flat in front, and over it there is a train tunique, or manteau de cour, trimmed with wide point all round laid on flat. The Camargo below the waist behind is raised with a darker shade of gray satin that is lined with orange faille. It looks like silver clouds veiled with haze and tipped with a little gorgeous sun.

But simpler toilets are no less tasteful. Mohairs and cashmeres make up with elegant simplicity. The mixture of faille or taffeta, in all colors, sets off all the woollen stones, drabs, and grays. Pale salmon and pale lilac scarfs are artistically thrown over pouffs, or loop them up behind. *casaque Montpensier* is likely to maintain the position it has had such hard fighting for. The loveliest are very bright blue, under a toilet of plain snuff color, worked with Havana and canary colored silk. The strictest simplicity is remarked in the costume of our fair equestrian belles at Chantilly. Riding habits are of tight-fitting blue cloth, and the only hat is a *demi-tall*, with a tulle scarf around it. A bright necktie and plain sets of linen collars and mousquetaire cuffs complete this gentlemanly attire. The favorite flower in one's buttonhole is the Begonia or half-blown tea rose.

It would be desirable if a little simplicity prevailed in headdress everywhere, but the foliage with which the elegant first decorated their temples has developed in fearful proportions. Many beauties look as if they lived under a bower. It is well to be poetic and delight in calladium leaves, but when it comes to covering up one's chignon and bandeaux with fancy foliage not seen in nature, the reminiscence of a very old song—"All Round My Hat"—is positively irrepressible.

The reign of white muslin tuniques over light underskirts will be absolute. They are to be puffed and edged with frills, which are to be edged with plain washing tulle, thus presenting a very snowy appearance. Black velvet ribbon will lightly loop these downy overgarments. Silk sleeves, to correspond with the underskirt, will be worn on all muslins and lawns *ecrus*. Faille de Vichy has reappeared with plaited frills and Valenciennes borders. It is cool and *neglige*.

Pelerines of white cloth are being embroidered with garlands, and are not unlike coachmen's capes in cut, but this is avoided by trimmings of white Cluny all around.

Braiding is still the fashionable *passetemps*. Brown Holland suits are enlivened by very pretty work, the Russian stitch being preferred. Black and colored spencers, without sleeves, are made of satin, and worn with driving toilets. Carnations and poppies are the favorite flowers, because they are not symbolic of party feeling. The loveliest birds are worn on pouffs of lace for the head. They are the Colibri and the Jacobine, two very precious little warblers, and their throats shine like gems under gaslight. The ribbons worn for these evening coiffures are pale Nile green, pale opal-blue, pale lemon or rose in the faintest [illegible] with maroon or black velvet.

The newest jewelry is made of Vesuvian lava. Ladies were just getting tired of golden chandeliers and lamps in their ears, and it is fortunate something new has come up to make their ears burn.

The Fenelon shoe is made of all materials, even Indian silk. The prettiest boots are bronze kid. The newest bows for French shoes are of blue Turquoise silk, with a mother of pearl buckle in the centre.

Foulard is still in favor in the raw tints and for Pompadours.

Nuts, oats, and the oak apple are to be worn on plain straw hats.

Chignons fall *en cascade* down the back and ripple under waves of lace, which tumble in chaotic confusion from the top of the new flat-crowned hats.

Mixed roses are the prettiest diadems for soirees, the dark damask, yellow and China rose being the three preferred. All have a trail for the chignon behind.

Paris (May 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

In no former year will one eminent dressmaker's receipts be larger than this year if business goes on at its present rate. It is calculated that the total amount of the sales at this establishment for this year will be £240,000, which represents the purchase by the ladies of Paris and its visitors of 6,000 dresses at £40 a dress—of course, there are dresses far more expensive, and £100 is by no means an uncommon price. On the other hand, there are the "*petites robes Republicaines*," which affect a great simplicity out of compliment to the name they bear, but which nevertheless cost £20 apiece, not because they are intrinsically worth that amount, but because they bear the stamp of the greatest millinery genius of the age.

It is due to the French ladies to say that they throw the whole of the responsibility of the success of this Republic and its President upon the Russians and Americans. No matter how morrally convinced you may be of the authorship of the exquisite blending of color and grace of form which displays to such eminent advantage a great deal of a fair Parisian, if you ask her where her dress was made, she will never give you the name of the President of Fashion. She will tell you of some female *modiste* of whom you never heard, but you cannot dispel the lingering suspicion that she is concealing its true origin. At any rate it is a good sign that French women are conscious that there is an incongruity in being supposed, at a time when six Departments of the country are in the enemy's hands for lack of money to pay them off, to spend fabulous sums on their own clothing.

If the figures furnished to a friend of mine are correct, the exigencies of a moderate toilet are still considerable; and as a matter of curiosity I add them. This is what a lady of fashion may be reasonably expected in the present depressed condition of the country, and in her own depressed condition in consequence of its misfortunes, to spend annually upon clothing per person: Bonnets, £96; "coiffures," £[illegible]; false hair, £20; corset, £10; under linen, £300; shoes, £48; gloves, £40; dresses, £800; making a total for the fortunate husband of £1,382. I have not included jewelery, but it is evident that anything short of £1,000 would be out of keeping with the rest of the costume. This is, of course, the "budget" of a correct lady of fashion, or, in the words of my informant, "*une dame elegante mais honnete*." To know what expenditure really means, we must go into the category of those who confine themselves to being *dames elegantes*. Here there is no limit to the profuse extravagance. I may give, as an illustration, one item in the accounts of one of these superfine elegant ladies. The natural flowers in her rooms cost over £1,000 a year.

A Romantic Windfall.

At the pleasant village of Penkridge, near Stafford England, a retired baker—Rogers by name—has for some few years past lived on a small competency. Mr. Rogers is a widower, but without family, and during his years of wedded life he was the kindest of husbands. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Rogers by some means made the acquaintance of a maiden lady possessed of fabulous wealth, but of miserly disposition, residing in Cumberland. Four years ago this lady; taking advantage of leap year, intimated to Mr. Rogers, in terms not to be mistaken, her willingness to bestow upon him her hand, heart, and heritage. Mr. Rogers politely but firmly, declined the proposal, and heard nothing more of his amorous admirer until about six months ago, when a letter written by her hand summoned him to the side of what to be, her death-bed. Even [illegible] Mr. Rogers was obdurate, contenting himself by writing a stiff, formal note of condolence. A week or two afterward the old lady died, bequeathing to Mr. Rogers a fortune variously estimated at £4,000 to £6,000 per annum. The lady was not connected by relationship with Mr. Rogers, and the latter had, if anything, an aversion [illegible] affection seems, however, to have been sincere, for, although she had nephews and nieces who diligently courted her favor, Mr. Rogers comes in for the bulk of her property, and the will is witnessed by a lawyer and two medical gentlemen of eminence a precaution taken, no doubt, lest interested persons should contest the validity of the document by raising the plea of insanity. Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of unassuming and almost retiring manners; and it is said that he is considerably perplexed, and even troubled, by the news of his good fortune. A large estate in Cumberland, a mansion in Belgravia, picture galleries, horses, broughams, and a suite of servants, must be a great change, all the greater because of its suddenness, to one who has hitherto lived an obscure life of happy contentment in a little cottage on the banks of the Penk.—*Birmingham Morning News.*

TOM HUGHES ON HORSE-RACING.

Denunciation of the British Turf.

In the House of Commons, on the eve of Derby Day, Mr. Gladstone having moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. T. Hughes said:

On the last occasion I gave notice that when this motion was made I should take the feeling of the House upon it, and I propose to do so to-day. I am rather surprised that the motion should again come from the Treasury bench, after the House has undeniably shown that its opinion upon this subject has changed during the past year. [No, no.] Perhaps honorable gentleman who cry "No, no," will hear the reasons which I have for making that statement. If I am wrong, it will be for the House to correct me. Previous to the present year there were always two occasions when motions of this kind were made—namely, upon a principal festival of the Christian year, Ascension Day, and upon the principal festival of the turf—the Derby. On the 8th of this month the House passed a resolution that hereafter, at any rate for the present year, the usual adjournment on Ascension Day for two hours, to allow gentlemen who were so inclined to attend the service of their church, should no longer be continued. The House declared by a considerable majority—[no, no]—that there should be no such suspension of the business. The reasons for that vote were something of this kind: The right honorable member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Bouverie) said there were a number of important matters, gas and railway bills, and other similar business, and that they ought not to allow those important matters to be interfered with for two hours because there were gentlemen so old-fashioned and superstitions as to attend divine service on that day. [Oh, oh.] That was the understanding. But, surely, when at the beginning of this month the House of Commons refused honorable members two hours for the purpose of public worship, it is not going to stultify itself and devote a whole day to another festival, which, I apprehend, scarcely anybody in the House would think of so much importance as the other. The first festival has a start of nearly 1,600 years over the other. So far as I am aware, the Derby festival has existed for not quite 100 years. I am not going to compare the importance of the two institutions—[hear, hear]—but I will say that, at any rate, whatever the Christian religion may have done—[oh, oh]—for the British nation,—[renewed cries of "oh, oh,"]—if my honorable and learned friend the member for Southwark (Mr. Locke) has anything to say, perhaps he will say so. [Hear, hear, and great laughter.] Let us see what the other institution to which we are now about to give especial advantage has done for the British nation. I am told that the British turf has very much improved the breed of horses. There are, I believe, great doubts upon that subject, but many authorities say that this is by no means the case. Without going into that question, as to which I am not an authority, I do know what the turf has done for the British nation. The British turf has given to the British nation a system of gambling,—[cheers from below the Liberal gangway],—the most corrupting and the most insidious, and therefore the most mischievous and abominable, which has ever cursed any country. Within my own personal experience in my profession, which deals with subjects of this kind, I have known of instances, not by tens, but by hundreds, in which this system has been the absolute ruin of young men. In the case of settlements under which I am trustee, I have raised £20,000 for youngsters who have lost it in gambling on the turf, and that sum has gone into the pockets of some of the greatest rascals who remain unhung in this country. [Cheers.] Therefore, I say, that the great festival of the English turf is not a proper one to be recognized by this House in the manner now proposed. I am just as much in favor of sports as any man in this House, and I suppose I know as much about them as any man. If we are to recognize any one sport for special distinction, do not let us recognize the one which has done the most harm, but some manly sport which has done and is doing some good. If any honorable gentleman will move that we adjourn for the International boat race, for the match at Wimbledon between this House and the other House, or for the Gentlemen and Players' cricket match, I should be the last to oppose it; but I think it inconsistent, after the vote of the 8th of May, to do what is now proposed to do; we shall be stultifying ourselves if we come by this vote to give up the whole day and postpone public business for the whole day for the sake of allowing gentlemen to celebrate their festival at Epsom. We do not stop anybody from going to Epsom except those gentlemen who happen to be on committees; we merely say "we put you exactly on the same footing as we do persons interested in other sports, and other matters, and we don't stop you by this vote from going to Epsom, or from attending sports like dog fights, if there are any, or pigeon-shooting, or other manly sports." Two years ago I brought in a bill to suppress the betting system. The Home office took the matter out of my hands, and placed those clauses in the bill which they have had now for two years before the House, dealing with this question. As I hear that there is no chance of the Government bringing on the bill this year, I have placed a few short clauses in the little betting bill—[laughter]—which I propose to bring before the House for first reading to-night, and which I have put down for second reading to-morrow (Wednesday).

MISS KATE FIELD AT A LONDON BANQUET.

At the fourth biennial festival of the London Hospital for Throat Diseases, under the presidency of the Earl of Clarendon, the toast of "The Ladies" was responded to by Miss Kate Field, of Boston, who said:

"When one of England's most distinguished physicians first urged me to return thanks for the toast last given, I declined. I never had done such a thing, and thought that I never could. Then I remembered that to the skilful treatment of this same physician I owed the restoration of that "most excellent thing in woman," a voice,—which, if not "low" at present, will be shortly,—and it seemed ungrateful not to make some slight return for so signal a service. The claim was none the less valid for being indirect; and, as this is the age of revolution, as humanity is stronger than caste or sex, as Royalty shakes hands with Democracy by acknowledging allegiance to the republic of letters, I asked myself why, after all, women should not be heard as well as seen at public dinners. It is true that an august body of men,—of course, I can mean none other than the House of Commons,—quote St. Paul as though saints were their perennial guides, philosophers, and friends, and declare that women should keep silence, conveniently forgetting that St. Paul is addressing the women of Corinth according to the law of A. D. 59; that elsewhere he contradicts himself; and that the proper reading is "Let your women keep silence in the churches." If honorable M. P.'s persist in proving their intimate acquaintance with Scripture by misquoting it when they desire to keep lovely woman in her proper sphere, they should first descry strangers in the ladies' gallery, and order their summary ejection. But now, although at this post-prandial hour we are all supposed to be incapable of reasoning, let us try to be logical. Women sing in public, act in public, read in public—why, then, should they not speak? Why should it be considered feminine for a woman to interpret her own—provided she has any? It seems to me that if public speaking be tolerated at all—which is doubtful, especially at dinners—it should be from the lips of women, and for this reason: Ever since the subsidence of chaos men have been talking. For 6,000 years at least they have, to use an Americanism, "stumped" creation and impressed the world with their views on all subjects; but, as there is as much sex in mind as there is in matter, we have seen everything in profile. Now, an artist will tell you that no two sides of the same face are exactly alike. I pray you, therefore, let us have the other profile, whereby we may see the entire face, gaze into tell-tale eyes, and thus get at the soul of all things. Taking for granted all that is known and said about women, they ought to make more attractive speakers than men. I do not think they are, so far; but they ought to be, and these are my data. Women are born more graceful; they have the great gift of beauty, and the great privilege of dress. Hence, they are a greater gratification to the eye, and the majority of people hear with their eyes. Women are more impulsive; more sympathetic, more persuasive; therefore they are more likely to touch the heart; and, when you have made an audience feel, half the battle is won. Pray, who does the greater part of speaking in private—Mr. or Mrs. Caudle? Were I a man, I should hail public speaking as a blessing in disguise. When Vesuvius is in a state of eruption, Etna is quiet. Fluency of diction is a desideratum in speaking. If tradition be correct, women are not lacking in this requirement. Indeed, it has been seriously questioned whether women partake of celestial joys, for the reason that once upon a time there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour. Then, if precedent be required, women can trace back their rights in this respect [illegible] Eve was the original orator. It is to her persuasive pleading that we owe all knowledge. Miriam was among the first to prophesy; Deborah was elevated to the dignity of a Judge of Israel; Greek oracles proceeded from the lips of women, and the great orators of Hellas did not scorn to be taught their art by the sex they regarded with [illegible]. Socrates learned rhetoric from Aspasia, [illegible] it was to their mother, Cornelia, that the Gracchi owed their eloquence. And, if modern examples are asked for, I can only reply that not many evenings since I heard six English women—the majority of them young, and two of them very pretty—speak at Hanover Square Rooms in a manner that might be imitated with advantage by the gentlemen in the House of Commons, who recently referred to them as creatures of sentiment. If it be allowed, then, that women may speak in public, it seems to me no more than just that one of my sex should return hearty thanks to the Managing Committee of this dinner for creating them, as though they were not too good for human nature's daily food. It is useless to talk of the equality of the sexes so long as men sit down to turtle-soup in one room, and women stand up to tea and sandwitches in another, waiting with becoming humility for admission to a Barmecide feast of reason and flow of soul. I never knew a woman who did not protest against a senseless custom which deprives public dinners of half their utility as well as all their brilliancy; for, as the object of these dinners is the raising of money, their managers show little discernment in ignoring sisters of charity, who, in my country, are as effective in opening the purses as they are in touching the hearts of their lay brothers.

In conclusion, therefore, and in the name of the ladies, I thank you for the cordial manner in which the toast has been proposed and received, and trust that the Managing Committee may never regret having recognized women as creatures with appetites.

A Democrat on the Chicago Times.

EARLVILLE, Ill., June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some two weeks ago (the precise date is not material), I wrote two little articles for the Chicago *Times*, earnestly protesting against its present seditious and discouraging course, as a recognized organ, hitherto, of the Democratic party of Illinois. These two little articles were kindly published, with such strictures as the *Times*, in its own peculiar vein, saw fit to make. Subsequently, I wrote another article, which to me seemed very important. In this last article I assured the *Times* that I was a life-long Democrat; that for fourteen long, weary years, in this State, I had summered and wintered in the Democratic party; the summers had been short, and the "winters of discontent" had been long and severe, for the Democratic party, without whose principles, from our standpoint, certainly our Government would prove a failure,—Republicanism would go out in blood and ashes. In this article, I assured the *Times* that, as Democrats in La Salle County, we had fully determined to support the Baltimore nominees, whether they be Greeley and Brown, or some other gentlemen. I then closed my article by asking the *Times* if "it would do the same?" This last article was refused publication.

In order to be able to place the *Times* where it belongs at our coming County Convention, and also, in my humble way, to aid in exposing the *Times* and its owner and editor at our Democratic Convention to be held at Springfield on the 26th, I wrote to one of the most prominent Democrats of Chicago to ascertain from the editor of the *Times*, in person, if the *Times* would support Greeley if nominated at Baltimore. I received a confidential letter, saying to me that "In no event will the *Times* support Greeley." I predicted, from my knowledge of the course hitherto of this mercenary sheet, that it would not support the Baltimore nominees, if it could make more money by doing otherwise. In spite of the *Times*, I am glad to know that this State will send to Baltimore a solid delegation for Greeley and Brown. The *Times*, by its factious course, has forfeited all claim upon the Democratic party of Illinois for support, and the sooner the party cuts loose from it, and denounces it as a pretended organ of the Democratic party, the better it will be for the party. We don't need the kind of support it brings us. The *Times* has been an incubus upon the Democratic party during and since the late American Rebellion. *Expose* the *Times* and *depose* its editor, is demanded by the Democracy of Illinois.

Again I will ask the *Times*, Will it support Greeley for President if he is nominated by the Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 9th of July next?

J. W. BROWNE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Gold steady at 113⅞@114. Loans 1@4 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $41,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds dull and firm.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent. The depression in the stock market, started yesterday on a report of the failure of Eriebulls in London, was continued to-day by the bears hammering down the whole list, especially Pacific Mail, which declined 5 per cent. Northwest common, C. C. & I. C., and Union Pacific were weak, and declined materially. The market closed a fraction better than the lowest point of the day.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	120⅛	Coups, '67	117¼
Coups, '62	114¼	Coups, '68	117
Coups, '64	114¼	10-40s	111¼
Coups, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	116¼	New 5s	113⅛

State bonds:

Missouris	96¼	Old Virginias	46
Old Tennessees	73⅛	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	73¼	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	53		

Stocks closed:

Canton	99	St. Paul	53¼
W. U. Tel	76	St. Paul pref'd	77¼
Quicksilver	37	Wabash	76¼
Adams Express	98	Wabash pref'd	85
Wells & Fargo	88½	Fort Wayne	97¼
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	75	Terre Haute	20
United States	85½	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	68⅛	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	96⅝	C. & A. pref'd	117
N. Y. C. scrip	96⅛	O. & M.	45¼
Erie	59¼	C., C. & C.	93¼
Erie pref'd	78	C., B. & Q.	130¼
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	95¼
Harlem pref'd	130	Ind. Central	35¼
Mich. Central	119¼	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91¼	Union Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	70⅛	Union Pacific bonds	93¼
N. W. pref'd	93¼	Cent. Pacific bonds	104¼
Rock Island	109⅛	Del. Lack. & West'n	107¼
New Jersey Cent	109¼	B., H. & Erie	6¼

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11:15 a.m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 4d; white, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—1:00 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, June 13—5 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £508,000. The rate of discount reduced by bank one-half of 1 per cent; the rate is now 3½ per cent. Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92¼. Bonds of '62, 90¼; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93¼; 10 40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, June 13.—Bonds of '62, 96–.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 11⅛@11¼d; Orleans, 11½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. Cheese, 63s; Cumberland middles, 29s; short rib, 32s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 13—Cattle receipts to-day, including 30 cars to arrive, 663; making supply for week 6,460, or 380 cars against 432 last week. Market slow and but little in the yards for sale, and few operators in attendance; difference between Eastern and Western markets causing buyers to hold off. What little that was sold brought yesterday's prices. Sales of 205 Illinois steers, 1,000 to 1,238 lbs, $6.12½@$7.00; 21 Michigan steers, 1,005 lbs, $6.60.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,800. Market heavy at $5.00@6.25; buyers and sellers apart; about 10 or 12 cars in pens unsold. Sales were: 198 Indiana clipped, 82 lbs, at $5.25; 1,087 Ohio clipped, 96 [illegible] lbs, at $5.87½@6.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head. Market slow but steady. Prices slightly improved over yesterday; quoted at $4.00@4.25. Sales were: 229 Illinois, 224 lbs, at $4.25; 249 Missouri, 200 lbs, at $4.25.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Beeves, 1,600 to-day, or 7,000 since Saturday, against 7,300 last week. Arrivals to-day very irregular, some droves reaching the yards in the afternoon, deranging trade. Transactions light. Some of Monday's cattle still holding and many of to-day's going over for to-morrow. Prices ½c lower than Monday, or 10@12½c; few extras 13½c. Six cars Texans, 6 cwt, 10c. Six cars, Ill., 7 cwt, 12½c. Two cars 6 cwt, 13c.

Sheep and Lambs, 3,100 head to-day, and 11,500 head since Saturday. Trade very slow, at lower rates, or 6@7c for sheep, and 9@12½c for lambs. Few extra Jerseys selling at 13c. Car 98 lbs Indiana sheep, 6c; car 97 lbs, 7c; car 84 lbs Virginia lambs, 10½c; car 57 lbs Kentucky, 10½c; car 52 lbs Jersey, 11½c; deck 56 lbs, 12½c.

Hogs—8,000 to-day and 32,600 since Saturday, against 33,600 last week. Market inactive at slight decline, or 5¼@5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—To-day there was rather a better demand for cotton checks, owing to the season, and ginghams were firmly in request. Other makes are dull. Printing cloths remain the same. Prints in light demand, and brown sheetings and shirtings are firm, owing to comparatively small stock in first hands. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are stationary and appear to have been checked in their downward tendency. Hills 36 inch are quoted at 16c. The stock flannels light and orders taken on private terms. Clothing wools have advanced in Philadelphia, owing to Western dealers refusing to sell and little coming in. Standard woollens sold well, in faced goods at standard figures, but cassimeres and that class were not so brisk. At auction, foreign goods sold at reduced figures current.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour shade firmer, and in fair demand; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@7.25; good to choice, $7.40@8.50; White wheat extra, $8.50@9.75; St. Louis, $8.50@13.00. Rye flour dull at $4.50@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 37,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.72; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.76; White Western, $1.90@2.14; winter red Western quoted at $1.90@2.00. Rye dull; Western, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active; export demand and prices steady; receipts, 256,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½@65c. Oats unchanged; receipts 49,000 bu.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8@9c. Molasses firm; Muscovado, 32@35c. Rice firm at 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.50; prime mess, $12.00@12.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged.

Middles steady; long clear, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅛@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Western, nominally 11@16c.

CHEESE—Weak; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain generally dull and unchanged. Wheat—Sales 1,200 bu No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1.65. Corn—Sales, 16,000 bu mixed Western at 51½@52c per sample; 53@54c for car lots.

FREIGHTS—½c higher on corn.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $5.00@6.50; extra, $7.00@7.25. Wheat dull; red, $2.10; white, $2.20@2.25. Rye $1.10. Corn quiet; yellow, 67c. Oats dull at 51@53c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25@14.50.

WHISKEY—92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western quiet, at 65c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 47@49c. Rye—Nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

BUTTER—Western dull; prime to choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 13@14c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 92@92½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; small lots No. 2 spring, $1.48; No. 2 red winter, $2.10. Corn dull and lower at 45@46c, closing firm. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed delivered, 39c. Barley, no sales. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.00. Bacon firmer at 5, 7½, and 7½c. Order lots a fraction higher. Lard dull; summer pressed, 8¼c.

CATTLE AND HOGS—Unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Red winter, $1.95; No. 2 do, $1.85; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.75. Corn dull at 53c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 1 44c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined held at 20½@21c for car lots; 21½@22c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.96; amber Michigan, $1.91@1.92; No. 2 red, $1.86. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 53c; low mixed, 52½c; white, 58c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40½@41c; rejected, 38c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; vessels scarce. To Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½@8c; Kingston, 8c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—COTTON—Dull, and nominal. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull and nominal. Corn meal firmer at $3.30. Corn dull and drooping; white, 68c. Oats dull and drooping at 48@49c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear sides, 7½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, spring, $1.48½; No. 2 spring, $1.46½. Oats steady; No. 2, 34½c. Corn steady; No. 2, mixed, 45½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 73c. Barley in fair demand, and firm; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour and grain unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; regular, $12.25. Lard in light demand, but holders firm; summer, 8½c; winter steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sold at 6½c, held now 6½c; clear sides held 6¾@6½c. Bacon steady at 5½, 7½c, and 7½c. No sales.

HOGS—Quiet; fat, $4.00@4.15; light, $3.60@3.90.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower at 85c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—TOBACCO—Very strong for all grades; sales, 145 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12.00@12.25 in round lots for cash. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c. Bulk meats unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@13c. Lard 9@10c, cash.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower but more active; extra, $2.00; No. 1, $1.90; amber, $1.88. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats dull and lower at 39@40c.

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If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

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For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 86 State-st., and 21 West Madison [illegible], Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

SALE OF BONDS.
There will be an auction sale of fifty One Thousand Dollar Bonds, issued by the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, and left with us as collateral security. Said bonds, or so many thereof as may be sufficient to pay the indebtedness, will be sold on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the banking house of Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago. The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
[illegible] & DURHAM.
Chicago, June 13.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

PROPOSALS.
To Contractors and Builders.
Proposals for building the new hall of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be received until the 22d day of June, 1872, at the temporary hall of the society, 25 North Clark-st. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. BAUER & LOEBNITZ, Architects, and at the hall of the society. Proposals must be addressed: Building Committee, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, No. 257 North Clark-st.
C. MEYER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.
CLAIMS BOUGHT
Against New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Insurance Companies.
T. L. MILLER,
Room 6 Central Union Block, 285 East Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

The World's Peace Jubilee
AND
International Musical Festival,
AT BOSTON,
From June 17 to July 4, 1872.
Commencing Daily at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.
THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD unite in singing the song of UNIVERSAL PEACE.
A MAMMOTH COLISEUM, erected especially for this occasion.
GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.
TWO THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS, in Grand Orchestra and Military Band.
A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.
THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN EVER CONSTRUCTED.
MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.
By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.
MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, Famous throughout the world as the Queen of Pianists.
By permission of Emperor William of Germany, The Best Band of the Imperial Army, known as "Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band."
JOHANN STRAUSS, The Eminent Composer and Conductor.
By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.
FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.
MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.
Grand Professional OPERATIC CHORUS, German, English, Italian and French Opera Choruses combined.
HERR FRANZ BENDELL, the Eminent German Pianist.
By permission of the Government of the United States THE CELEBRATED MARINE BAND.
Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.
By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.
THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.

The whole forming the
The Grandest Musical Demonstration
the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.
The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.
SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.
Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

DEXTER PARK.
JULY FOURTH.
CELEBRATION.
FOUR RACES.
Citizens' Purses
$3,000.
First Race, Purse $800, for 2:40 horses.
Second Race, Purse $800, for 3 m. horses.
Third Race, Purse $1,000, free to all.
Fourth Race, Purse $400, for running horses, mile heats.
All entries to be made before 9 p. m., July 2, at the Transit House. Horses eligible, June 1.
JOHN B. SHERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BURLINGTON HALL.
FOR TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.
CHARLES MAC EVOY'S ORIGINAL
HIBERNICON!
Illustrating the Scenery, Music, and Antiquities of IRELAND, displaying, with all the truth to nature, the remarkable scenic beauties of the EMERALD ISLE. A new Dramatic Episode, entitled
IRISH HEARTS,
Being a story of Life, Love and Frolic, and replete with New Songs, Music, Dances, and Character Sketches, will be rendered by the
HIBERNICON COMEDY COMPANY.
Marie D. Mac Evoy, Mr. Dan. Morris,
Mr. Charles Mac Evoy, Miss Kate Halpins,
Mr. E. F. Babbage, Mr. J. Dougherty
Admission—Front Chairs, 50 cts.; Back Chairs, 35 cts. Children under 10 years, 25 cts.
Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Children, 15 cts; Adults, 25 cts.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. J. H. WOOD....Proprietor
This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday evenings,
ROCK AHEAD, and THE DEBUTANTE.
Saturday Matinee—ROCK AHEAD.
Monday, June 17. Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, on which occasion will be produced the
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael....Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco....Mrs Anna Cowell
Volage (first time)....Mr. Chas. Wyndham
THE LANCERS ARE COMING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-night, Benefit of FRANK MAYO,
DAMON & PYTHIAS,
AND
A Bull in a China Shop.
Saturday Afternoon—MAN AND WIFE.
Saturday Night—RICHARD III.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
The Greatest Mins Combination in America.
JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories.
CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music.
Komik Trio Obeying Orders.
Partners for Life.
Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.
MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity,
LING LOOK
And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.
NEW PRICES.
Family Circle....25c
Dress Circle Chairs....50c
Reserved Chairs....75c
Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA.
The WESTERN NEWS COMPANY have a few Sets of this Work (including Annuals), in 26 vols., sheep, which they are offering at $5 per volume. Subscription price, $6.
99 & 101 West Randolph st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	June 19	Algeria	June [illegible]
China	June 26	Parthia	June [illegible]
Russia	July 3	Calabria	June [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe given in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, [illegible] State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to [illegible] Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, [illegible], Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR!
Large Stock!
Low Prices!
WILSON BROS.,
330 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
HENRY W. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard,
Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.
Homes for All.
No Money Down.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF 384 Residence Lots.
Washington Heights,
On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,
At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by
C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the [illegible] of Hill's Subdivision of [illegible] Sec. 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C. R. I. & Pacific, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 10c.
Terms of Sale Unprecedented,
Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 8 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.
C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
336 Wabash-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
148 Michigan-av.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Furniture, Carpets, Etc.
25 Sets new Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, large line Carpets.
15 Crates Crockery, in open lots.
500 Fine Table Knives and Forks.
200 Pairs Carvers and Forks.
250 Sets Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons.
100 Doz. Silver-plated Forks and Butter Knives.
100 Boxes Brown Soap.
Also, new Top Buggies and Basket Phaetons.
50 Sets new Buggy Harness.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

995 Indiana-av.
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
On Saturday Morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock,
At No. 995 Indiana-av., consisting of
Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
AT AUCTION.
Household Furniture
Of every description, and Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Chairs, Office Desks, Rockers, What-Nots, Marble-Top Tables, Show Cases, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Mattresses,
100 B. W. Centre Tables, in the white,
100 B. W. Corner What Nots, in the white,
10 casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
30 Singer's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,
50 rolls Paper by the roll,
40 Extension Tables,
100 barrels Glassware of every description,
100 Plated Table Castors.
On SATURDAY, JUNE 15, at 9½ o'clock.
Also at 11 o'clock, One 3½ Thimble Axle Lumber Wagon.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Will be sold at public auction,
ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS,
With DRESSING CASES. Parlor Suits of our own manufacture, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Hall Trees, Side Boards, Book Cases, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Whatnots, and Chairs, in great variety. Also Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, etc. We wholesale and retail
NEW FURNITURE
Through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their agents. We carry the largest stock and give the lowest prices of any house in the city, and warrant goods in style and quality.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers, and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

By HORACE REED & CO.
SPECIAL SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
This (FRIDAY) Morning, June 14, at 9½ o'clock.
Full line of Swiss Mulls, full line of Irish Linens, full line of Cutlery, Lot Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Also, 100 cases Fresh Straw Goods.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

AUCTION SALES
Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, at James Brennan's Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 212, 213 and 215 West Twelfth-st., corner of Desplaines-st. Good stabling. JAMES BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL.
COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which can be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.
All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE.
HALF ACRE LOTS.
A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold for $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.
Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., half way between Englewood and Washington Heights, 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 5:15 p. m.
Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.
A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. [illegible] NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

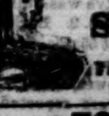
MISCELLANEOUS.
Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office 121 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

New York Butter Firkins & Tubs
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
We have a good assortment on hand, and constantly arriving. Liberal discount to the trade. Country orders solicited.
BROWNELL & DAVIS,
Produce Commission Merchants, 29 South Canal-st.

DOCKAGE.
Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., dock in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS
DOWN OR UP
With the Reisinger Sash and lock support. [illegible] spring, no mutilation of sash, cheap, durable, [illegible] applied; holds sash at any place desired, and automatically locks the window when closed. [illegible] circular. On inclosing 25 cents a circular and sash lock will be mailed to any address, post paid. [illegible] trade supplied. Agents wanted everywhere.
H. C. DEMMING, Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at....
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at....
[illegible] For Grand Haven and Muskegon, [illegible] Sunday excepted, at....
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at....
Saturday's Excursion Boat leaves at....
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at....

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON [illegible]

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 13.

Finances, both local and general, remain quiet. Money is abundant, and approved borrowers get all they ask for in the market without difficulty.

New York exchange is in fair supply and sales were made between banks to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

There is but little currency going to the country.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lant, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120½	120¾
" 5-20s of '62	114¼	114¾
" 5-20s of '64	115	115¼
" 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
" 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	117
" 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113	.....
" 10-40s	113	.....
United States new 5 per cents	114½	114¾
United States currency 6s	.....	100 and int.
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	.....	100 and int.
Cook County and Town 10s	.....	100 and int.
" " bonds	.....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	.....	109 and int.
City certificates	.....	117
Gold exchange	.....	.....
Bar gold	109½	109¾
Large drafts	109½	109¾

A CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It seems that the Canadians are actually about to enter into the work of building a Pacific railway, and a bill authorizing the enterprise, and providing for large subsidies has actually passed the Dominion Parliament. Even if this road be finished from the Atlantic to Hudson's Bay it will be of little value to the Pacific Coast, the success of one built through the cold inhospitable wilderness north of Lake Superior would be extremely doubtful. The Central and Union Pacific Railroads were comparatively successful, because there were rich and populous States at the two end of the line which found connection with the rest of the world. The Southern Pacific is likely to be financially successful because its line runs through a fairly well-settled country on the continent, and the richest, fairest portion is through a country that has been settled for fifty years. The Northern Pacific, which is the financial success is more problematical than that of roads further south, has still a fine agricultural region along its line, and if a special interest in emigration can be drawn there in the northern countries of Europe will not prove a failure. Italso has a modicum of popular support and traffic to western branches. But the proposed Canadian line would run for over 2,500 miles through a wilderness of which the civilized world knows almost nothing. That it civilized world knows almost nothing. That it does not is the interior of Africa, and what little is known is only to the effect that its climate is severe. Land is not cheap in the United States on this continent to ever induce a large immigration from Europe to the country which it is proposed the Canadian Pacific shall traverse. Population must precede so much cheap labor, and the work to be done so much that it will require a long time to accomplish. The idea of a railroad through a wilderness of which the civilized world knows almost nothing, and which is not even known to

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail..... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail...... 2.00
Portions of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 69 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Friday Morning, June 14, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy.......... $0.50.
Ten copies.......... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies.......... 10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

TO GREELEY'S REPUBLICAN SUPPORTERS.

If any doubt previously existed that the nomination of Greeley and Brown on the Cincinnati Platform would be ratified at Baltimore, it was ended by the action of the Conventions, whose instructions for Greeley we published yesterday and the day before, viz.: The State Conventions of Indiana, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Florida, and South Carolina, and the consultation of Democratic editors of Illinois. To these we, to-day, add the resolutions of Wisconsin, instructing in the same manner. Thus far, the State Conventions of Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, South Carolina, Florida, Vermont, Indiana, Tennessee, New York, and Wisconsin, have squarely ratified the Cincinnati Platform, and instructed for Greeley. Pennsylvania has tacitly done so, by electing a delegation two-thirds of whom are outspoken for Greeley, and all of whom are instructed to harmonize with the Liberal Republicans. Little Delaware only has instructed for a straight Democratic ticket. The action of the Illinois Democratic Convention is fairly foreshadowed by the County Conventions already held. It will instruct for Greeley. Enough has been heard from the States whose Conventions have not yet met to show beyond doubt that the Baltimore Convention will agree with that at Cincinnati, and ratify its work.

The attempt to organize a Democratic bolt, however small, from the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, has failed thus far, and seems to have no chance of resuscitation. The alleged conclave of nameless Democrats in Washington, to get up a bolt, on which the Chicago *Times* dilated in a leader of wondrous sweetness, turns out to have been a hoax. No such meeting was held. Twenty-five Democrats of note cannot be assembled against Greeley. Dan. Voorhees announces that, upon Greeley's ratification at Baltimore, he will support him. The acceptance of Mr. Hendricks of the nomination for Governor of Indiana may fairly be deemed a withdrawal of his name from the Baltimore Convention. There remains but one Democrat (General Hancock) of any Presidential availability who has not pronounced for Greeley, and even he has indicated no adverse preference. From all these facts, it may be set down as certain that Mr. Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore will be nearly, if not quite, unanimous, and that there will be no Democratic bolt. A few Democratic journals, like the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, have been so fierce and egotistical in their hostility to Greeley, that they will either have to go on and support Grant, or dance the crab-waltz back into their proper places.

Mr. Greeley is hardly more certain to be nominated at Baltimore than he is to be elected. The dulness which enables some Republicans to shut their eyes to this fact is simply amazing. Four years ago, General Grant, in the full blaze of his military success, with not a word of reproach against his official conduct, untried as a statesman, leading a united Republican party on the issues of Reconstruction and Integrity, against Horatio Seymour and the partially-disfranchised Democracy, beat them by a majority of less than 6 per cent of the popular vote. A change of 3 percent of the popular vote, rightly distributed, would have elected Seymour, handicapped as he was with Frank Blair and the odious memories of the Rebellion.

Now, the case is far otherwise. General Grant has been tried, and, in the estimation of a very large portion of the Republican party, has failed utterly as a statesman. Two-thirds of the best and ablest Republican leaders oppose him as unfit for the office. The reasons which satisfy them will satisfy the people, when the plain, outspoken discussions of the campaign bring them fully home to the attention of the people. Horace Greeley, personally, is the most trusted and popular Republican in America. Nothing but the supposed obligation to stand up for the regular nominee enables any Republican to see any flaw or spot in his name, or any blemish in his abilities as a National statesman, chosen to accomplish complete reconciliation between the sections. He will receive the vote of every Southern State, except South Carolina, on the single issue of Universal Amnesty. Here are 123 votes solid for Greeley. He will carry New York (31), and Pennsylvania (29), and Missouri (15). This gives him 198 Electoral votes, which would elect him, with fifteen surplus. Among the States not strictly certain, Greeley and Brown will be very likely to carry Connecticut, New Hampshire, Indiana, and California.

In view of these facts, it behooves such Republicans as are yet undecided, to ask themselves whether it is better that Horace Greeley should be elected without their help, or by means of it; and whether they can best serve the country by leaving him to a constituency the majority of whom have heretofore been Democrats, or to elect him by as large a Republican vote as possible. Horace Greeley is as independent a statesman as this or any country has ever produced. He will follow his convictions of right and policy fearlessly, without regard to whether more Democrats than Republicans voted for him, or the reverse. But it [does not] follow that all others can strip themselves equally of partisan bias. An Administration consists not merely of its [head, but] of its members and followers. It depends largely for its success, not merely upon its merits, but on its popularity. Since Horace Greeley is to be elected, let Republicans not forget that he will be strengthened in every way if he shall receive from them that hearty support which his pure and long-tried Republicanism and expansive patriotism deserve. He has given every energy of his active life, every pulse of his heart, to the promotion of Republican ideas in America. His Administration will be the most honest, economical, and reformatory, we have ever had in these latter days. Let Republicans see that the precedence which the Liberals, by initiating this campaign and giving plan and method to its struggle, have won for them, shall not be endangered by their own listlessness and inactivity during the fight, nor lost by a feeble and barely successful Republican vote at the polls. Let it not be said that Greeley owed his selection only to Republicans, but his election to Democrats. Let it rather be shown by the enthusiasm and strength of his Republican vote that this is a general reorganization of parties on living issues, in which neither Republicans nor Democrats are known as such; but the progressive Reform party votes for Greeley, and the party of old hates and abuses for Grant.

HOW GREELEY IS TO RUIN THE COUNTRY.

The only serious objection urged against the election of Horace Greeley by those who, while professing to be opposed to Grant, object to Greeley, is, that Greeley is erratic, and that, if elected, he will somehow ruin the country by having bad men around him. This objection is rather out of place at this day. The country has passed through four years of civil war, and witnessed the flocking to the National Capital of the political vultures and professional adventurers, and their elevation to power and place. It witnesses to this day many of these men retaining the places of profit and political position thus acquired, and using both to promote the personal advantages of their class. The country has witnessed the four years of Andrew Johnson's rule, when a new brood of the same class were added to the public service, the most of whom are yet hanging on the verge of the Treasury, and assuming to be political teachers to the people. The country has read in the late speech of Charles Sumner the irrefragable history of the class of men who have administered the Government during Grant's Administration; and, with this history of the men who have controlled and directed the Government during the last twelve years, it is somewhat fastidious to object to Greeley because he may possibly be followed to Washington by some adventurers.

But is there any danger that he will intrust his Administration to disreputable persons? That Horace Greeley will be elected, there is now little doubt, and those high-toned gentlemen who want a high-toned Administration can better accomplish their desire by giving their influence to secure his election, and not leaving it wholly to others. Gentlemen who oppose Mr. Greeley, or stand at the street-corners shaking their fists at him, or "take to the woods" until after the election, can hardly expect to have acquired such influence over him by their conduct as to render their own great talents available to save the country from the ruin which they believe to be impending. Mr. Greeley is a man of ability and of large experience. His life is a part of the history of the country. He is a man of personal honesty, and will not knowingly tolerate dishonesty in any subordinate. No more than this could have been said of Lincoln. He is a generous and a magnanimous man, and will foster no hatreds and no proscription because of past differences of opinion. He is a sober, abstemious man, and will neither be drunk himself, nor have drunkards around him. He will enter office having no interest in any claim against the Government, nor will he associate others who have such claims with him in the Administration. As he is publicly committed to the one-term principle, he will not purchase support from Senators and Congressmen, by delegating to them the appointing power, or by using it himself for political ends.

With these certain and inevitable changes in the composition of the Administration, and of its subordinates, it is difficult to see what room there will be for disreputable politicians to control the Administration. If he excludes all those classes which have made the present and previous Administrations odious to the people, we do not know how the Administration is to be governed by any class which has a dishonest purpose to accomplish. Elected by the people, owing his nomination to the popular instinct and the popular appreciation of his own character, he will owe no debt to any ring or faction. Having distinctly avowed his adherence to the one-term principle, he will be independent of all. His sole ambition will be to have an honorable name in the list of Presidents, and to have an Administration that will be conspicuous for purity and integrity in every branch of the public service. Men who have read Sumner's speech, and who hesitate about voting for Greeley to displace Grant, are hardly consistent in placing their hesitation upon a fear that Greeley *may* have as objectionable stipendiaries at Washington as Grant now has.

CAMERON AS AN HISTORICAL PICTURE.

Lamon's biography of Lincoln has preserved Simon Cameron in amber for the admiration of a grateful posterity. It was probably no part of Lamon's purpose to do Simon any harm in this world, but merely to show him that there is punishment after death. Yet, by refreshing the minds of people with events which are partly remembered, and filling up the dark gaps in those events so that they show a connected whole, he has come pretty near giving the *coup de grace* to Simon's efforts to make his man Hartranft ruler over Pennsylvania.

According to Lamon's history, just before the Chicago Convention of 1860, it became evident that the real contest for the nomination would be between Seward and Lincoln. If Pennsylvania and Indiana could be obtained for the latter, his success would be assured. Simon Cameron was a nominal candidate, and would, it was known, receive some fifty votes. It was equally well known that himself and his votes were for sale. Accordingly, a conference was held at the Tremont House, at which it was agreed that Cameron should withdraw after the first ballot; that his strength should be then transferred to Lincoln; and that he should be paid therefor by a place in the Cabinet. His friends demanded that he should have the Treasury, but, sorely in need of him as Lincoln's supporters were, they held out stoutly against this, and would only guarantee *some* place, without specifying which. Finally, the bargain was made. It was necessary then to have the Pennsylvania delegation ratify it. This was effected with some difficulty. There was, however, as some one with a genius for paraphrase has put it, "a certain class of the delegates under his (Cameron's) immediate influence." With the aid of these men, the ratification was carried. Indiana was obtained in the same way, by the promise of a place in the Cabinet for Caleb B. Smith. The next day the voting began. Cameron withdrew at the appointed time, and Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot.

Up to this time the successful candidate was in entire ignorance of the obligations his friends had put upon him. When he learned of the bargain, he was more than loth to fulfil it. He finally yielded enough to offer a position in his Cabinet to Caleb B. Smith, but was resolutely set against Cameron. Anxious to conciliate the South, he had decided to appoint some Southern Democrat, and actually offered places to Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Gilmore, of North Carolina, both of whom declined. His aim was to gather around him the upright leaders of all parties. In such a Cabinet, Cameron would have been sadly out of place. Mr. Lincoln felt this, and for a long time refused to consider his claims. "All that I am in the world," he said,—"the Presidency and all else,—I owe to that opinion of me which the people express when they call me Honest Old Abe. Now, what will they think of their *Honest* Abe when he appoints Simon Cameron to be his familiar adviser?" So bitterly was he opposed to the idea that, until January, 1861, it was generally believed in Pennsylvania that Cameron's bold scheme had failed. Outside of Pennsylvania the very existence of the scheme was unknown. The idea of Lincoln's appointing such a notoriously corrupt politician would have been rejected with scorn. In January, however, Cameron and a strong party of his friends went to Springfield, and demanded the promised pay for their services. In this they were reinforced by the four men who had made the bargain, all of whom were intimate friends of the President. Lincoln, sorely badgered, telegraphed to Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, to come to Springfield. He came on at once, bringing with him letters from Governor Curtin, Thaddeus Stevens, and others, all of which declared that, in Colonel McClure's words, "The appointment would disgrace the Administration and the country, because of the notorious incompetency and private villany of the candidate." After a four hours' interview, Lincoln promised to dismiss Cameron forever, if specific charges, sustained by affidavits, were made against him. This Colonel McClure declined to do, but other parties afterwards presented the required affidavits. Cameron, growing hopeless of his own chances, offered to aid Thaddeus Stevens in obtaining the place. Stevens accepted the offer, only to find, a few days later, that Cameron had tricked him, and, while pretending to support him, had really urged his own claims, and got the coveted position. It will be remembered that, while he was Secretary of War, the House adopted a resolution charging him with corruption and fraud. Finally, Mr. Lincoln could bear the disgrace of his presence no longer, and dismissed him one day with a curt, well-nigh contemptuous, note. On its receipt, he wept like a child over what he himself styled his "personal as well as political destruction." At his earnest entreaty, McClure and Chase joined in a request to Lincoln to allow the ruined old man to present an ante-dated resignation. The request was granted, and the records showed that he voluntarily resigned, while the truth is, that Honest Abe forcibly thrust Simon from the position he had disgraced.

It is this notorious man, forced upon Mr. Lincoln, despite the latter's utmost efforts, and summarily dismissed by him, whom General Grant has made his confidential adviser. It is this man whom Grant has put in place of Sumner at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is he who, aided by the Federal patronage, has controlled the Republican party of Pennsylvania in the interest of corruption. It is a current saying in Pennsylvania that no Legislature can be elected which Simon Cameron cannot buy.

He is now approaching the crisis of his career. Despite the warnings of prominent Republicans, he persisted in intriguing for the nomination of "his man," Hartranft, for Governor of Pennsylvania. He succeeded in this. Hartranft, who, as Auditor General, has been mixed up in the Evans frauds on the State, was nominated by an assemblage which Forney's *Press* declares to have been the most scandalous body that has assembled since the infamous Lecompton Convention of 1857. If this ticket could be carried, it would insure Cameron's return to the Senate for another six years from next March. Colonel Forney, while opposing the State ticket and predicting its overwhelming defeat, has hitherto clung to the hope that the people of Pennsylvania, after defeating Cameron's man, Hartranft, in October, would elect Cameron's man, Grant, in November. He is now awakened to the folly of this hope. In Tuesday's *Press* he asserts that the State will be lost in both elections, unless Cameron's ticket and Cameron himself are thrown overboard. There is no chance for this change. The Grant party is dead to Reform. In October and in November its nominees will be ignominiously rejected, and Cameron and Grant will disappear from office together.

Another Woman's Utopia.

The name of Phelps in Massachusetts seems to be closely identified with philanthropy. The public is already familiar with Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who made an extensive acquaintance with the world through "The Gates Ajar," and afterwards, in her "Silent Partner," made such an eloquent and effective plea for the factory-operatives of New England. And now comes another Phelps,—also a lady,—Miss Aurora H. Phelps, who has a Millennial Paradise in store for the laboring women, which she proposes to secure through the operations of "The Woman's Economical Garden-Homestead League." Miss Phelps first brought forward her scheme in 1869, but the Legislature would have nothing to do with it. Again, in 1870, she made an application, but failed. Nothing daunted, she tried the third time, in 1871, and succeeded in getting a charter, and, under the act of incorporation, the League has already been organized. The declaration of principles and "avowal of intentions" are a rather singular mixture of the true and the false—the actual and the visionary. The former recites the general homeless condition of womanhood, and the right and need of every woman to a tax-and-debt-exempted, self-sustainable, and independent garden-home. Therefore, that every woman in the country may be placed in the secure ownership and control of a garden-home, one-half the public domain is to be set apart perpetually for Women's Garden Homesteads; and no public land is to be sold or donated, except for actual settlement. The "avowal of intentions" is not so loosely constructed as the "declaration of principles," and contains many expressions with reference to the amelioration of women to which every one will subscribe, although the methods by which the League seeks to accomplish its ends are very irregular, and must sooner or later bring them into an entanglement with the laws, which will end in the shipwreck of the scheme. In addition to the regular officers of the League, there is an Executive Committee, who are to appoint, in each woman's village established by them, three women as Village Inspectors, three as resident physicians, and two druggists and their clerks. The Village Inspectors are invested with the usual powers of health, police, and truant officers. The physicians are required to give their attendance upon the sick free of charge, and also look after the instruction of the women and girls of the village in domestic work; while the druggists furnish the medicines at the cost of the League. Among the conditions on which a woman may hold land, are the following: She must not allow the sale or use of intoxicating liquors, except as prescribed by her physician. She must attend once each Sunday with her family (if she have any) the unsectarian meeting held by the League. She must visit the industrial and common schools of the village weekly. She must cause the junior members of her family to attend these schools. She must respect the rights of all, and report all cases of wrong-doing, protect the children and dumb animals, and, lastly, make her yearly payments with promptness. The by-laws provide for homesteads as follows:

Whenever possible, the "perpetual" homestead's lots shall contain less than one-half acre each, exclusive of lands and roads.

There shall be only one dwelling house on each lot of homestead land.

On one-half the "changeable" and on all the "perpetual" lots the dwellings shall cover a space of not less than eighteen feet square on the ground plan, with not less than eight feet between lower joists and twelve feet uprights, with steep roof, cellar, bath-room, and well or cistern.

The chimneys, baths, stairways, &c., shall be on the north side of the building.

Buildings erected by the League shall be as cheap as possible but be safe, comfortable, and healthy, with a sun-bath and bay window on the south side.

Thus far, the provisions which we have enumerated are reasonable, and, perhaps, feasible, but there are many others which are both unique and illegal, and are sufficient of themselves to make bad work with the Homestead-Garden business. The women are merely to pay such tax as they agree to pay, and from even this, by another rule, they can be exempted. The laws and Courts for the punishment of offenders are provided, wholly independent of the State Courts and State enactments, and of all minor members; the League makes itself the eminent guardian. The laws regulating the bequests of property are peculiarly unique and Utopian. No owner of land in any of these villages can hold more than six acres, and, on the death of any member intestate, the property is to follow the female line of descent, and with strict regard to primogeniture, and no distinction is to be made between daughters because legal, natural, or adopted. The male heir stands no show, except where there are no female heirs, and, on his death, his inheritance goes to the next of kin, being female, or reverts to the League.

No one will question the soundness of Miss Phelps' principles, or the purity of, and even necessity for, her reforms. No one will doubt that, if they could be carried out, they would help to elevate woman and relieve her of many burdens which now weigh her down; but, like most Utopians, Miss Phelps, with a peculiarly feminine naivete, recklessness, and disregard of conventionalities and statutes, has run afoul of the State laws in almost every direction, and has so entangled her scheme in their meshes that it is practically useless. Lovely as Miss Phelps' Paradise is, we fear no one will ever enter it, or partake of its joys. She laid out her Utopia admirably, but unfortunately left the gate locked, and the key on the inside.

The Philadelphia Convention selected its Permanent President with a sense of fitness that is rare among Grant's office-holders. Judge Settle was raving for secession in North Carolina before Jeff. Davis had yet retired from his seat in the Senate in 1861. He was one of those original traitors who, like Pickens, of South Carolina, and Wise and Pryor, of Virginia, conspired to overthrow the authority of the United States while the Government was yet in the practical exercise of all its functions in the South; which brings him far more directly under the law of treason than men who, like Davis and Lee, only took office under the Rebellion after the *de facto* power of the Government in the Southern States had been overthrown and the Confederate authority had *de facto* taken its place. Settle represents the class who committed treason against a Government then in the full exercise of all its functions. This is actual treason. Davis and Lee fought against a Government whose supremacy at the South was one of theory only, its actual powers being gone. This was civil war.

This man Settle was discovered by General Dent, the President's brother-in-law, and, in 1871, through his influence, was appointed Minister to Peru. He drew the outfit usually paid to a Minister to Peru, and departed from Washington to North Carolina, where he has ever since remained. In April, 1872, he resigned, and went into the exclusive business of managing the Grant political slate for North Carolina. Of course, Settle, who receives pay from the Government for staying at home and doing nothing, is devoted to Civil Service Reform, as expressed in the person of General Grant. And, of course, regular Republicans will see in this screeching Secessionist of 1860-'61 a better Republican than Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and the like.

Not only the Liberal Republicans and Democrats in California claim that State for Greeley, but shrewd men among the Grant party quietly acknowledge that Grant cannot carry the State. In San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other towns in the State, Greeley Clubs have already been organized; the San Francisco Greeley Club counts among its members many of the most prominent citizens of the place, and its meetings show a zealous spirit, and determination to succeed. There has been much dissatisfaction with Grant in the State, among the Republicans. Before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, Trumbull and Greeley were the most popular men, among both Liberal Republicans and Democrats; and the Democrats seem to be very generally satisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination. In Los Angeles County, as well as in San Diego, Greeley Clubs have been formed by leading Democrats; and one of the earliest greetings from the State to Mr. Greeley was sent by telegraph from Los Angeles, by Governor Downey, B. D. Wilson, Mr. Johnson, and other leading Democrats of that county.

The criminals of Connecticut are given, in the State Prison at Wethersfield, cells which are three and a half feet in width by seven in length. At one end is an orifice for ventilation; it is four inches by two. At the other is the door, which is solid, with the exception of a grating, two feet by one and a half. This is up so high, and admits so little light, that the convicts have to hold books at arm's length above their heads in order to read. The bed-sacks and pillow-cases are never taken away until worn out. They are never washed. Sheets and other linen are now washed once in two weeks; until a few months ago they went to the laundry once in six weeks. Many of the prisoners have not had a bath within a year. Each one of them rises with the sun; marches in absolute silence to a sink, and washes; receives his breakfast, which is eaten in his cell; marches to a shop, where he works all day, forbidden to speak a word or exchange a glance with his fellows; and is then locked into his cell, to wait in darkness for the next dreary round. It is due to Connecticut to say that she feed the animals in this infernal menagerie very well.

The erection of the proposed statue of Horace Greeley, in Printing House Square, New York, will be not only a well-deserved tribute to a great man, but a vigorous and timely protest against our absurd fashion of draping all our sculptured heroes in the scanty toga of old Rome. Our next President will doubtless be represented in the garb of every-day life. It is to be hoped that the example may prove contagious. Hawthorne, discussing this same subject, suggested that a new statue of Daniel Webster should exchange the inevitable toga for a night-shirt, arguing that the latter garment was far more appropriate, inasmuch as the Great Expounder passed a large part of his life in such attire, and that it would fulfil every purpose of the other drapery. The costume of to-day is quite as striking and dignified as that of classic times; and the plea that it is impossible to make a statue look heroic without violating every dictum of propriety in its accessories, is a confession of artistic incapacity.

The Administration hastens to free itself from the imputation of having "demanded" from Spain the instant release of Dr. Houard. It would not for the world interfere so rudely with Spanish injustice and insolence. It has instructed our representative in Madrid to "neglect no occasion to urge, in firm, but respectful, language, his (Dr. Houard's) release." It would be a pity, indeed, to hurt Amadeus' feelings, but it is a far greater pity to submit tamely to such a disgrace. A peremptory demand, backed by the presence of an armed squadron, would have rescued Dr. Houard from his living death long ago. Unfortunately, the Administration is too busy re-electing itself to devote any especial attention to a man whose only claim to that attention *is*, that he is an American citizen, innocent of all crime, who has been foully abused by Spain.

Some weeks ago, it was announced that General Grant had notified his brother-in-law, Collector Casey, of New Orleans, that his resignation would be accepted; and great was the praise given to the President for his devotion to public duty. We find in the New Orleans *Republican*, of the 6th of June, a telegram from Washington stating that the Louisiana delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and Senator Kellogg, had called upon the President the day before, and had protested against his acceptance of Casey's resignation, and that the President declared he "would not think of accepting Colonel Casey's resignation." The President's virtuous indignation against a public officer who had used his office for base purposes was short-lived. The brother-in-law is Collector still, and will remain so. He will be put out at the same time with Leet and Stocking.

The Parisians have grown weary of charcoal and the Seine, and are busy devising new methods of self-murder. A few days since, a man tied a rope, reaching half way to the ground, to a fourth-story window, fastened the other end to his ankle, and jumped out. Of course, the rope brought him up with a round turn, so that he went head first against the second story, and distributed what brains he had over the passers-by. Another lunatic tied his hands and feet, and thrust his head down between the slats of a bed, where he must have slowly suffocated. From the position in which the body was found, it was evident that he had made violent efforts to escape.

There was a bill before the Senate, at its recent session, granting especial favors in the use of the public grounds in Washington for a railroad depot, and Simon Cameron bossed the job. Some days after it had passed, Senator Lewis, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that he had voted for the bill under a promise from Senator Cameron that the latter would help him to get through the Orange & Alexandria Railroad bill, and that now Cameron refused to do so. The announcement was greeted with shouts of laughter at the credulity of the Virginian, and at his public ventilation of the trading of his own vote.

The Philadelphia Platform is gushingly enthusiastic over the success of the present Administration in both foreign and financial matters. Now the news comes from Washington that Secretary Boutwell has decided, in view of our complications with England and Spain, that it will be impossible, at present, to negotiate any loans with European capitalists. This is a striking proof of how marvellously successful the present Administration has been in both its foreign and financial policy.

POLITICAL.

The standard version of the life of Henry Wilson, as printed in Administration papers, skips over from 1852 to 1855, and says:

"In '55, by a coalition between the Americans and the Free Soilers, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Edward Everett."

The Legislature in which this "coalition" was effected, consisted of: Senate, 40 Know-Nothings; House, 372 Know-Nothings, 2 Whigs, 1 Democrat, 3 Free-Soil. Total, 412 Know-Nothings, 4 all others. No other Legislative body, so solidly of one party, and at a time when party feeling was high, ever sat in an American Capital.

—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, says:

"It now appears that the letter of Vice President Colfax, which was an effective instrument to secure his defeat at Philadelphia, was merely a private expression of a desire to retire from public life, and was not intended for publication."

—The agreement of the Conference Committees of the two Conventions at New Orleans, last week, was announced by the newsboys, running through the streets of the city, "*Picayune*, extra! Full account of the execution! Governor Warmoth killed!"

—All the Tennessee Congressmen are candidates for re-election, except Maynard.

—In Louisiana, where State rather than National issues rule the hour, and where Warmoth is the central figure, the ticket put in the field by Democratic and Reform Conventions at New Orleans, last week, is as follows:

For Governor, Colonel John McEnery, of Ouachita; Lieutenant Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; Attorney General, General H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; Secretary of State, Alexander Bowman, of Caddo; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. M. Lusher, of Orleans; Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville; Congressman-at-Large, Jas. B. Eustis, of Orleans.

—The Labor Reform Convention at Nashville, Tenn., which nominated Andrew Johnson for Congress-at-Large, was unknown to the press of that city.

—Governor James M Smith, of Georgia, has almost a clear field for re-election.

—The Toledo *Blade* has taken a drop too much of Nasby. It asks:

"Has H. Greeley heard of the late election in Oregon? Has he read beneath the umbrageous trees of Chappaqua that the Legislature of that State is Republican, and that a good Republican will immediately take the place of Corbett, Democrat, in the next Senate? We fear not."

And "we fear not." The "next Senate" is not "immediately," and Corbett is not a Democrat.

—One argument used for Wilson is, that "He is to-day a poorer man than when he entered the Senate." Perhaps he is, but Grant is enough richer than when he became President to make up the difference.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that General Joseph R. Hawley is going abroad for several months.

—A lady in Sumter County, Ga., who has been married for twenty-five years, has just given birth to her first child, a fine boy.

—Henry Wilson changed his name from Colbaith because of the death of his father from intemperance.

—On Saturday last, at the Watervliet Arsenal, died Dennis McGrath, aged 66 years, the oldest soldier in the army. After some years' service in the English army he entered the United States army 35 years ago, and served with General Wool in Mexico.

—Grant's new carriage, which made its appearance on Friday last, is very high, with two seats, the front one being ornamented with two large colored coachmen, dressed in white flannel suits, capes, huge silvered buttons and high hats.

—John Hay has three distinguishing features—a fierce mustache, the authorship of "Little Breeches," and the having made $100,000 in Erie stocks within a year.

—Mr. Colfax will not again assume the Presidency in the Senate, it being the custom for the Vice President to retire just before adjournment in order to allow a President *pro tem.* to be appointed, in case of accident during the recess. Mr. Anthony, President of the Republican caucuses, was accordingly elected.

—The Hon. Andrew J. James, Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been driven, by ill-health, to resign his position, and will be succeeded by the Hon. George W. Craddock.

—J. Ashmead Simons, son of a prominent jeweler in Philadelphia, eloped from Erie, Pa., on Saturday last, with one of the Vecelius sisters.

—The Government steamer Michigan reached Sandusky on Tuesday evening, having on board Jay Cooke and party, from Put-in-Bay.

—Major Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, has just purchased a handsome residence for $24,000.

—The Hon. James W. Wall, who died in Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday last, was born in Trenton in 1820, and was the son of Garrett D. Wall, a lawyer and politician of note. James W. Wall, in the early days of the war, suffered imprisonment at Fort Lafayette, and was elected to the United States Senate. He was by profession a lawyer, and the author of several literary works.

—Barnett C. Humphrey, Secretary of the Albany Gas Light Company, was found dead in the company's office on Sunday, shot through the head. A pistol at his feet indicated that it was a case of suicide.

—Professor King, of Boston, undismayed by the burning of the "Colossus," has set to work to repair it, and declares he will ascend from the Common on July 4. At Philadelphia he made arrangements for the construction of a car of novel design, unlike anything heretofore used. It will be of wicker-work, and will seat 14 persons, its dimensions being 8 feet in length and 6 1-2 feet in width. A great drawback to the pleasure of a balloon trip has been the cramped position of the legs caused by sitting on the flat bottom of the basket; but in the new car this will be obviated by a sort of basin 6 by 4 1-2 feet, and sunk 2 feet, giving an oval seat 2 feet wide all around the basket.

—Fred. Douglass will rebuild his burned residence at Rochester, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Witness*, the only religious daily journal in New York, has received $50,000 from some sympathetic Christian.

—The management of the Erie Railway has issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor in the restaurants along the line of the road.

—Colonel Simpkins, a Florida engineer, estimates the value of timber that can be made available by the opening of the Choctowhatchie River, in that State, at from $50,000,000 to $144,000,000, according to the distance it can be profitably hauled.

—Merton, the London brewer, has patented a process for making XX ale in a solid form.

—New Hampshire has fifty-four savings banks, with aggregate deposits of nearly $25,000,000.

—Massachusetts is turning to account its unfinished Hoosac Tunnel by making up excursion parties to go and look into the big hole. A band of music and all the materials for a nice dancing party are taken along.

—The tules or reed vegetation of the California swamp land has been found to yield 50 or 60 per cent of paper pulp equal to that obtained from cotton.

—The Board of Audit of New York City has before it newspaper claims for city and county advertising amounting to nearly $2,000,000. During the period of a little over two years to which most of these claims apply, there has already been paid on account of advertising about $2,750,000. The amount of the legal appropriations hardly covered one-eigth of the actual expenditures.

—The list of summer residents expected at Newport for 1872 now numbers 298 heads of families, embracing 48 from Boston.

—Plymouth Church, Cleveland, has sold its chapel and grounds to a medical college, for $20,000. The congregation has made up an additional subscription of $40,000, and a new church will be built on the corner of Prospect and Perry streets, the lot being 100 by 200 feet.

—A Niagara Falls correspondent has spent some time in classifying the arrivals for last season, which numbered 41,975; New York heads the list with 14,978; Illinois shows 1,490; the British Provinces, 1,565; Europe, 1,100; the Orient, 105, and Africa, 4.

—The contract for building the Massachusetts Central Railroad bridge across the Connecticut River at Northampton has been awarded to J. R. Smith, of Springfield. The total contract price is upward of $130,000. The bridge will be 1,400 feet long, and will be completed by September, 1873. Work will begin at once, and will be vigorously pushed during the summer.

—The shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad are to be removed from Norwalk, O., to Elmyra.

—It is quite probable that Brazil will soon have a cable to Europe. Don Pedro's visit to that continent was not objectless.

—One hundred Norwegians will sail from New York on June 15, to be present at the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the existence of the United Kingdom. The event will take place at Hangesund on July 18.

—A Montana lover bought out his rival for $200.

—Christ's Hospital, London, has been sold for a railroad depot, bringing $3,000,000.

—A $5,000,000 tunnel is to be constructed under the Mississippi, at Memphis.

—A San Francisco chambermaid recently gave a month's warning, alleging that she had recently made $300,000 in stocks, and was no longer dependent on her broom for support.

—A Little Rock church fair voted a young woman a set of bedroom furniture, on condition that if she was not married within a year the furniture was to be returned to the church. She was married within a week, and the furniture now graces the bridal chamber.

That Onarga Letter.

ONARGA, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will find enclosed a letter which I cut out of the Chicago *Times* of June 10. The author of this letter, I am sorry to say, is a citizen of our town. I should not notice this tissue of falsehoods and vulgarity if I did not know that every good citizen, every lover of morality and common decency, feels humiliated to think we have one among us so devoid of all the qualities that make up a gentleman. We know him. He signs himself "An Honest Democrat." The author of that letter is not a Democrat, neither is he a Republican. He is a Grantite, and he wrote that letter in the interest of Grant. He says he has talked with a great many hundreds in this part of the country, and that he cannot find one who likes Greeley well enough to vote for him. Now for the facts in the case: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats have met and consulted together in Onarga. In that meeting, the most influential Democrat in our town said that he was opposed to the Democrats making a nomination, and that he should use all of his influence for Greeley. Again, he says, there is hardly "a baker's dozen," in the whole township that will vote for Greeley. This is false again. There are from thirty to thirty-five men in business in our place. Fifteen of them will vote for Horace Greeley, and all but three of the fifteen are old Republicans. I see men from the country every day who have always acted with the Republicans, who now say they will not go Grant. I need not say more to convince you that the author of that letter is a humbug, on a very low scale. Any man that respects himself, or the community in which he lives, will never use such vile language as there is in that letter.

Iroquois County will give Horace Greeley a strong vote next November.

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

A Disparaging Opinion of American Strength and Endurance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of to-day's issue you again resume your criticism on the International Boat Race. You state that, when Americans make boating a National sport, as they have base ball, it will be time to think of beating Englishmen. This is but a piece of bravado, in which Americans too fondly indulge, arising partly from ignorance, and the idea which they entertain of being superior to any other race of men. Having resided for several years in different European countries, and especially in England, allow me to state that, when physical strength and endurance are requisite, Americans always have proved an unequal match for Englishmen.

The Oxford and Harvard race was but a proof of it. Any four common oarsmen in England could have beaten the Harvards. Last year's boat-racing resulted in Sadlers' winning every scull-race in which he took part in America. Within the past week we have another instance of it, the Atalantas being beaten by twenty boat lengths. What do you think of this disparity, eh? Two-thirds of the Thames boatmen could have made better time in the race than the Atalantas. The fact is this: The sooner Americans quit sending their "crack men" to compete with Englishmen, the better, for they are only made a laughing stock of, and only serve to confirm the idea which Englishmen have always held respecting Americans—that they place more reliance in talk than in actual work. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

MEDICUS.

CHICAGO, June 12.

The Anti-Secret-Society Convention and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Chicago *Post* published a statement that the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, nominated by the Anti-Secret-Society Convention at Oberlin, is a Royal Arch Mason, and that he was initiated in "Concordia Lodge," Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13, 1852.

We are authorized by the son of Mr. Adams, Charles Francis, Jr., to say that the statement is without the least foundation; and that his father never had any connection with Free Masonry. This correction was sent to the *Post* some days since, but that paper declines to correct its misstatement. Yours respectfully,

PHILO CARPENTER.

CHICAGO, June 13.

A Strike Ended.

AURORA, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The printers who were employed on Edwards' Directories, and who have been on the strike for the last two days, have this morning gained the day, and will all be at work at 1 o'clock to-day. Everything passed off peaceably as far as the printers are concerned, and all is now arranged satisfactorily. The prices are 45 cents per thousand ems, for day work, and 55 cents for overtime; week hands to receive $20 per week. You can look for the Directory at least three weeks earlier this year than ever. Respectfully yours,

A. M. WILLIAMS.

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

Conveying the Mikado's Purchases from Chicago to Yokohama.

The Journey to San Francisco—Easter Sunday in That City.

Crossing the Pacific Ocean—Life on Shipboard—Incidents of the Voyage.

Arrival at Yokohama—The Stock All in Good Condition.

From Our Own Correspondent.
STEAMER GREAT REPUBLIC, April 30.

I write with a very unsteady hand, and head much disturbed by the influence of our long and monotonous voyage. But, thinking some of your numerous readers might like to hear how we have succeeded in conducting safely to its journey's end, the Mikado's purchases of live stock, machinery, farm implements, etc., etc., I take this opportunity, as we are now within a few hours' ride of the Island of Nippon, and the Harbor of Yokohama, to give you a sketch of our journey.

FROM CHICAGO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We left Chicago on the evening of the 6th of April, during the prevalence of one of the biggest snow-storms of the season, but ran out of it as we proceeded west, arriving in Omaha Friday night, where we unloaded to rest and exercise our stock. The arrival of our blooded stock naturally created considerable interest, and the stables were visited by hundreds of sight-seers,—among the rest "Buffalo Bill," of Duke Alexis notoriety, who expressed himself highly pleased with the horses, as a good horse had been the means of saving his life many a time; but he did not care a —— for the cattle. We loaded up and started again on Monday evening, for Cheyenne, proceeding from there to Ogden, staying from one to two days at each place for rest; but, finding our stock were standing the journey so well, we ran through the remainder of the way to San Francisco (nearly 900 miles) without stopping again. We arrived at San Francisco on the 22d, making the trip in sixteen days, and, taking out six days for detention at the above-mentioned places, we were really on the road but ten days between Chicago and San Francisco, which, considering the time of year and the condition of the road for two months previous, was something rather remarkable, as trains just before us, and those within twenty-four hours after us, were much troubled by the snow-drifting; while the only storms that we experienced in passing over were at Sherman and on Laramie Plains, neither of which materially interfered with our steady though slow progress.

And here let me say that we feel under many obligations for kindnesses received, and for arrangements made and facilities offered, by the Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Central Pacific Railroad officials, for the speedy and safe conduct of our property over their several lines.

EASTER ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The regular time for leaving of the China and Japan steamer is on the 1st of the month; but, in consequence of a request from Washington, asking our detention to wait for the arrival of the Panama boat, which had on board Admiral Jenkins and staff, who are going out to take command of our fleet in the China seas, to succeed Admiral Rodgers recalled, we did not leave San Francisco till the 5th, giving us fourteen days to rest and prepare ourselves for the voyage, as well as look through the Golden City and its surroundings. We shall never forget Easter-day on the Pacific coast. While the telegraphic despatches from "the States" announced zero, deep snows, frozen ears and feet, and everything dreary, and old Boreas having everything his own way, we were surrounded by green fields and meadows; the markets were full of the early vegetables and fruits, the gardens all in bloom, and the churches decorated (Grace and Trinity), fairly loaded down with flowers of all tints and shades, until apparently there was hardly room to hang another wreath, set up another cross or symbol, or attach another bouquet. This, in connection with good music, and beautiful woman, decked in her most fascinating styles, was little short of enchanting.

ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

We left San Francisco at noon of the 5th, having got all our stock on board at low tide, between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning, in good condition; and out we went through the Golden Gate, against a stiff breeze, right in our teeth. The wind increased, and the waves broke heavily over us. We fought the waves for thirty six hours, heading for the northwest, with little material progress having been made at the end of the second day out, as we turned about for the southeast, and ran with the wind down to latitude 31:45 degrees, where we found a quiet sea, and have kept on that line right through, varying only the fraction of a degree, according to circumstances. It was a severe initiation for green landsmen, and there were many lying round that could be bought cheap. The waves broke through one of the port-holes, and came in on to the stock. Several broke loose, and for a time it looked squally and rather dubious. A lot of nitric acid, stowed on the upper deck, that was going through to the Mint in Japan, bursted, and was all thrown overboard,—about $30,000 worth. But our trials and troubles all came together at the start, for, since that time, there has hardly been a day that it was not pleasant to be out and walking the deck; and it is considered by the officers as quite a remarkable trip for this time of year.

LIFE ON BOARD SHIP.

The table-fare on our boat is really sumptuous. At 7 o'clock John Chinaman comes to your bedside with a cup of coffee and two slices of buttered toast. Breakfast at 9, lunch at 1, dinner at 6, which is the grand meal of the day, and is hardly excelled anywhere, occupying, in the coming and disposal of the various courses, from an hour to an hour and a quarter. Tea is served up on a tray, from 9 to 10, and lights are put out at 11, at which time you are expected to be laid away on your shelf; though we have a crowd of some ten or twelve English on board, on a "bum" through to Japan, China, and India,—the kind that part their hair in the middle, and drink "hale" and "'arf-and-'arf,"—who retire to the smoking-room on the upper deck, and "make night hideous" till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

We have not seen a boat of any kind, nor the sign of a sail, since leaving San Francisco, and not even a fish till yesterday, when a whale was sighted,—so entirely unfrequented is this wild waste of waters. The phosphorescent light, spoken of by travellers, showing itself on the surface of the water when in a disturbed condition, has, the past few days, been very fine. It is supposed to be what sailors call "whale-feed,"—a spawny substance that, in the day-time, looks like pale brick-dust thrown into the water, and which, when brought to the surface by the action of the wind or the motion of the vessel, emits a glowing blue light.

THE STOCK

are to-day in fine condition, and free from any injury, and, judging from the way they take their feed, have rather enjoyed the voyage than otherwise, though doubtless the horses will feel very stiff when taken off, and probably for some time to come, as they have not been able to lie down, being confined in a tight stall, with only a "sling" into which they could settle while standing.

ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, May 1.

We came to anchor in the bay at 8 o'clock this morning, and were shortly after received and welcomed by General Capron and others.

Governor Ito, T. Okonbo, and others of the recent Embassy, returned with us. M.

IOWA.

No Grant Enthusiasm—The Democratic State Convention—Splendid Liberal Prospects.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Not long since, I wrote you to correct the report of your reporter here as to the feeling among leading Democrats in Iowa toward the candidates and platform of Cincinnati.

Again I write you to correct the report of your reporter as to the enthusiasm manifested here over the nomination of Grant and Wilson at Philadelphia.

The truth is, *there was no enthusiasm* whatever; not a voice was raised on the streets of our city for the pet candidate of the "rule or ruin" wing of the Republican party. A few faint shots were fired (not over twenty) from a weak-lunged cannon. When the *hundred* guns were fired, as stated by your reporter, nobody in this city knows. They must have been *air-guns* fired in the sanctum of your reporter. It is evident that the office-holders here don't care about investing any money in Grant, for fear that the office-grinders' machine will break down in November. This fear is depicted in the face of every office-holder, and is well founded in fact.

There was a so-called ratification meeting held here on the evening of the 6th, at which a few second-hand speeches were attempted by citizens of little or no prominence, and of no influence politically.

The crowd was small, and mostly composed of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, who were anxious to hear an attempt by anybody in defence of the corrupt, weak, and sinking Administration.

The services of two brass bands were employed, and the music was the chief attraction to the scene of political disaster. The bands were employed on the theory that "Music hath power to soothe," &c.

The political pulse of office-holders and Granites is beating slower and fainter,—emblematically, a dead march.

The want of enthusiasm over Grant's nomination is due to the fact that the people are headed toward Cincinnati and Baltimore. "Greeley for one term," is the people's motto here.

The Liberal Republicans are full of enthusiasm, and, feeling conscious of being in the right, talk and act confidently of success.

The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday, and was more largely attended than any Convention of that party for many years, and was composed of the best and ablest men of the party.

The Convention was nearly unanimous for the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and with rounds of applause adopted the following:

Resolved, That the principles enunciated at the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand.

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote and act as a unit upon all questions.

Twenty-two delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected, and it is morally certain that the Delegation from Iowa will stand as a unit in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

Should Baltimore stand by Cincinnati (as I believe it will), then will we revolutionize even Iowa, with her 40,000 Radical majority, and shall expect to carry this State for Greeley and Brown in November. Respectfully,

VERITAS.

GRANTISM AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

A Grand Pow-wow—What was Said, and Who Said It—A Suggestive Incident.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Gurths and Wambas of the Administration who have their abiding places in this vicinity pow-wowed on Saturday last, to the entire satisfaction of Liberal Republicans, however they themselves may have been affected by the result of their efforts. The thing was principally engineered by one Tommy Smith, who, as he loves to relate, once soiled the table-linen of the great Cedric of the White-House, and stretched his plebeian legs beneath the Imperial mahogany. His brother, C. B.,—which C. stands for Colonel by baptism,—gave vent to the fiery patriotism which, cribbed, cabined, and confined during the war, now moves its possessor to mighty deeds of valor before the foot-lights,—to touching adulation of him who is, in C. B.'s estimation, the embodiment of all virtue, greatness, and—patronage. Boring down into the mighty accumulation of historic lore at his command, he informed the wondering multitude that Washington hung Major Andre for doing just what Horace Greeley did during the Rebellion; *i. e.*, endeavoring to negotiate an honorable peace with the enemy. This was C. B.'s climax; overcome by the consciousness that learning such as his could not be appreciated by the thralls whom he addressed, he disappeared behind the side-scenes,—a few faint and sickly plaudits descending on his flamboyant coat-tails as he went.

Nominee for Elector, T. M. B. Thompson—better known as "Pill,"—followed, with the tremendous assertion that Useless had been his, "Pill's," first, last, and only choice from time immemorial in the past to time unimaginable in the future, and that he—Useless, *not* "Pill"—was great because he was silent.

Then came the Right Honorable and dignified Abel—don't, for Heaven's sake, Mr. Printer, make it *able*—Harwood, who distinguished himself in the late Constitutional Convention as the member who never got a speech on any given subject in readiness until that subject was finally disposed of, and so was compelled, in order that his name might go down to an admiring posterity, to ask leave to print. Abel told all he knew about Wilson, and why he knew it. The eminent cobbler, said Abel, lived in Natick, in which romantic village also rusticated certain of his, Abel's relatives; followed, necessarily, that Abel had been *personally* acquainted with eminent cobbler for many years,—the, strongly aspirated,—and that, consequently, the honorable Abel, shirt-collar and all, knew him to be an *honest* man; and honesty was a great desideratum in the choice of candidates, and Abel was a candidate for nomination to the State Senate; and, cobbler being honest, and Abel having been intimate, and—and—of course; but modesty forbade anything further, and, alas! didn't win; for dignity, shirt-collar, and Abel were together relegated to the practice of croquet and the meditations of disappointed ambition.

Next,—but how shall I tell it? You will have noticed that, up to this time, no resolutions of congratulation or ratification had been offered; the speeches attempted were vapid and dish-watery; and no enthusiasm was manifested. But there was a man present who, in any good cause, might safely be expected to arouse it. Assuming, notwithstanding his previous declarations to the contrary, that he was with them, or, at least, humbly sought readmission to where the loaves and fishes were spread, the collar-wearers, by loud and frequent calls, finally brought Colonel John S. Wolfe to the stand. The Chairman had intimated that the Colonel was on the stool of repentance, and on this point the audience were speedily enlightened. By word and action exactly fitting himself to the occasion, the speaker eloquently eulogized the character and deeds of Horace Greeley, and rebuked the upstarts and latter-day men who affect to sneer at his long and brilliant services rendered the cause of Freedom, and in advancement of all that made the past of Republicanism great and glorious. Then, Mr. Editor, there came applause, hearty and long-continued, and the true heart of the people proved throbbed responsive to the truths enunciated.

And that is the reason why we Liberals are entirely satisfied with the results of the attempted ratification, while Gurth and Wamba are despondent.

VERITE.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Grant's men of this city and town held Nominating Caucus, Convention, and Grant Ratification Meeting, at one and the same time, at Barrett Hall, on Saturday evening last. An incident occurred toward the close of such a suggestive character, and so showing the present political temper and tendencies of the times, that you may think a record of it worth printing.

Observe that, in order to get out a good attendance, Grant's men took care that the Convention, or caucus, which would draw out the full strength of the rival candidates, should also be made the happy occasion of ratifying Grant's nomination. There were four candidates for Senator, three for Representative, two for Circuit Clerk, and three each for Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney. Each candidate had his friends on hand, and the attendance was large. And, by the way, it may interest you to learn that "Rural," running for State Senator, obtained, in his own town, 8 votes; while Harwood, his neighbor, got 79, and Sheldon, of Urbana, 149.

After the balloting, and while the counting was going on, speeches indorsing Grant and his Administration were made, exciting a very limited amount of enthusiasm only. Colonel Smith's coming down on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and accusing it of political apostacy, and every sin in the political Decalogue, called up "Rural" in reply, who, said, in substance, that, if some portion of THE TRIBUNE had gone over to the enemy, at least—and that was all he was responsible for—"The Farm and Garden" would support Grant, and would uphold the Constitution and the Union. But it was getting late, nearly half-past 10 o'clock, and nothing had been done to interest the crowd. On looking around, the members of the Convention began to perceive that the real leaders and the eloquent talkers were not taking part; they were there, to be sure, but standing back as spectators.

Suddenly, a cry arose for "Sweet! Sweet! E. L. Sweet!" This cry was many times repeated, and finally, to stop the noise, the gentleman arose (perhaps he is the best talker in the county), and said he could not take part in the Convention. It was called by Grant's men, and, though he had always been a Republican, he could not and would not vote for Grant. And he intimated he could not be forced to take a part against his will, even at a funeral. This, of course, the Convention did not like, and so fizzled.

There was a call for "Wolfe! Wolfe! Colonel J. S. Wolfe!" repeated as in the case of Mr. Sweet. The Colonel arose, and begged to be excused. But the Chairman, Mr. Wright, inviting him forward, and suggesting that he might have some political sins to confess, Colonel Wolfe felt at liberty to go to the stand. He told the Convention the speech he had to make to them would be found hardly appropriate in a Grant ratification meeting. But as it had been suggested that he was on the stool of repentance for his opposition to General Grant, he would, since they had so urgently invited him, tell them what he knew about Horace Greeley. The Colonel then gave a short history of Mr. Greeley's life and labors, pointed out the great results which had followed, and showed to the young men present the honors and rewards which were pretty sure to follow honest and industrious labor. The members of the Convention, from the first, heard him with respect, and gave him their undivided attention. Soon they became greatly interested, then excited, and then, toward the close, welcomed his periods with a perfect tempest of applause and enthusiasm.

Thus was Grant's ratification meeting turned into an ovation for Horace Greeley. Colonel Wolf touched the popular heart by making his remarks personal to Mr. Greeley and his career, and it strikes me this should and will be the key-note of the campaign.

S. E. J.

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...ed to take a part against
...a funeral. This, of course,
...id not like, and so testi-
... call for "Wolfe! Wolfe!
... S. Wolfe!" repeated
...case of Mr. Sweet,
...e, and begged to be excused
...nan, Mr. Wright, inviting
...d suggesting that he might
...al sins to confess, Colonel
...rty to go to the stand. He
...nation the speech he might
...ould be found hardly appro-
...ratification meeting. But,
...ggested that he was on the
...nce for his opposition to
...e would, since they had so
...d him, tell them what he
...ce Greeley. The Colonel
...rt history of Mr. Greeley's
..., pointed out the great
...d followed, and showed
...n present the honors and
...e pretty sure to follow
...rious labor. The members
...on, from the first, heard
...and gave him their un-
... Soon they became great-
...s excited, and then, toward
...ed his periods with a per-
...pplause and enthusiasm.
...nt's ratification meeting
...ation for Horace Greeley.
...ched the popular heart by
...s personal to Mr. Greeley
...d it strikes me this should
...y-note of the campaign.
B. F. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAPER-MONEY THE ROOT OF EVIL. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, with Practical Suggestions for Restoring Specie Payments Without Robbing Debtors. By CHARLES A. MANN. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1872. Pp. 374.

Upon taking up this volume, we had intended to give it a somewhat thorough review, for, mingled with much fogginess and crudification, in the first ten chapters, is a much needed examination of the causes which affect the premium on gold, in the presence of an inconvertible paper currency. This is an unexplored province in the domain of Political Economy. Tooke's History of Prices does indeed touch upon it; but the purpose of that great work was to show that neither an inconvertible currency nor the state of war, nor both combined, affect prices beyond the premium which gold bears over the currency. Professor Bonamy Price, in his recent work entitled "Principles of Currency," unquestionably the ablest treatise ever published on this branch of economic science, pauses at the threshold of an inconvertible currency, and its relation to the gold premium, and says that he is not prepared to state the laws which govern the premium, and that these laws have not been investigated with sufficient accuracy to furnish the basis for sound reasoning. There has never been a country or a period furnishing so ample opportunities for the investigation of these laws as this country has furnished since the beginning of the war in 1862. Mr. Mann has applied himself, in Chapter 9 of this volume, to the examination of this highly interesting subject, and with considerable success. His efforts, however, amount rather to a suggestion to some future writer to take up and pursue the inquiry, than to an exhaustive analysis. Indeed, this subject is rather an incident to his real work than a work in itself. Still, it is well worth reading.

We remarked that we had intended at first to make a searching review of Mr. Mann's treatise, being moved thereto by unfeigned admiration of the chastisement he administers to those Judges of our Courts who have held that a dollar is anything which the law declares to be such, whether it be gold, nickle, paper, or sticking-plaster; whether it be worth one hundred cents, fifty cents, or one cent, or nothing. "When the Judges of America," as Mr. Mann truly says, "are so deplorably ignorant that hardly a dozen among them know what a dollar is, any attempt, however feeble, to furnish an antidote to the black-letter political economy taught in our Courts cannot be wholly wasted."

Aside from the castigation bestowed upon these ignorant Judges, and the cursory glance given to the premium on gold, we find nothing in Mr. Mann's book to repay perusal. And, when we say that his whole argument ends in a miserable attempt to establish the right of the Government to pay the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks, and the right to redeem one greenback with another *ad infinitum*,—an attempt in which Butler is logically his equal and Pendleton his superior,—the probable value of the remainder may be estimated.

TREASURY OF THOUGHT: FORMING AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF QUOTATIONS FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN AUTHORS. By MATURIN M. BALLOU. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. For sale by all Booksellers. 1872.

Mr. Ballou, the compiler of the work before us, has long been known as an accomplished and successful Boston journalist, especially in the illustrated department of that profession. In the course of the varied reading incidental to the duties of a journalist, it has been his custom, as he informs us, to transfer any apothegms or vivid sayings he has met with to a common-place book, properly recorded and classified. This method was pursued for many years, until, at last, the collection grew so large and so complete as to suggest its publication in book-form. The book shows that he has been a most industrious and discriminating reader, and will give the reader a treasury of thought scarcely attainable in any other form. The thoughts are classified alphabetically under the various sentiments or topics they illustrate, and so admirably classified as to meet the wants of scholars and writers, who are often troubled to locate a quotation or obtain its direct reading. In this regard, we know of no other work of a similar kind at all comparable with it.

A MANUAL OF THE ANATOMY OF VERTEBRATED ANIMALS. By THOMAS H. HUXLEY, LL. D., F. R. S., Author of "Lay Sermons," "Man's Place in Nature," "Origin of Species," etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

The present work by Professor Huxley is not of a nature to provoke theological attack. The most eager controversialist will search through its technical pages in vain to find an opening where he can assail the learned Professor. Indeed, there are few theologians, or other ... ians, who will not soon be out of their depth in trying to follow him through the learn... ed classifications, organizations, and osteolog... ies of vertebrate animals. It is purely a work ... for students who intend to pursue Natural H... istory as a specialty. Such students it will p... rovide with a condensed statement of the mo... st important facts relating to the anatomical s... tructure of the vertebrates. To this class it re... commends itself. To others it will be valueless, unless they have knowledge sufficient to render them competent judges of abstra... ct science.

Miscellaneous.

"The Small Catechism of Dr. Martin Luther" has just been issued in pamphlet-form, literally translated by the Rev. H. Wetzel, of Woodstock, Va. The pamphlet bears no imprint.

We are indebted to the Chicago University Publishing Company for a copy of "Relief," a humorous drama, written by a Chicago lady, and published in neat pamphlet-form. The comedy is based upon incidents connected with the late administration of relief to the sufferers by the fire, and, without being in the least offensive, is a very capital satire on the weak side of human nature. The writer displays an excellent vein of humor, and has a very graceful, pleasant style. Both for its own intrinsic merit, and as a souvenir of the fire, it is well worth preserving.

The second number of a new amateur paper published in this city, and called the *American Playmate*, has been laid upon our table. It is a very neat 12-page paper, illustrated, published by boys, and filled with entertaining matter for the young.

A new edition of Mr. Greeley's autobiography, or "Recollections of a Busy Life," has just been issued, for which Ira S. Smith, of this city, is agent. Of the intrinsic merits of this work, we need not speak. It has already had an immense circulation, and the fact that Mr. Greeley is now devoting a portion of his busy life to a Presidential campaign lends an additional interest to the work, and will give it a still wider circulation.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have just received the first instalment of a new and elegant edition of Ruskin's works, including "Munera Pulveris," "Sesame and Lilies," and "Letters to Workingmen." The edition bears the imprint of John Wiley & Son, New York, and is elegant in every detail. All admirers of Ruskin will be glad to possess themselves of this exquisite edition of the great art critic's works.

A new Tamil version of the Bible has been published by the missionaries of Southern India.

Mr. Carlyle received, the other day, from the German Empress, the formal expression of the thanks of the Emperor for his "Life of Frederick the Great."

Earl Granville has directed a selection of works—148 volumes—published by the British Foreign Office, to be presented to the Chicago Free Library, on behalf of the Government.

The London *Examiner* speaks of Mr. Higginson's "Atlantic Essays" as "one of the most entertaining and instructive works which we have for a long time had the fortune to read."

Professor Youmans makes a positive announcement, in the last number of his admirable *Popular Science Monthly*, that Professor Tyndall will visit this country next fall, probably in October.

If we are to believe an article in last week's *Nation*, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, and Mrs. Maria J. Holmes are among the most widely read of "all those who have written or are now writing the English tongue."

"Get Thee Behind Me, Satan!" is the startling title of Olive Logan's new book, soon to be published by Adams, Victor & Co., in a 12mo of about 300 pages. Its subject is the woman question.

The conductors of the *Anglo-American Times* announce their intention of starting, in London, a magazine made up of selections from American periodicals, after the manner of our eclectic publications, provided enough subscribers are secured to encourage them in their enterprise.

The Harpers have produced something of a literary sensation by the publication of "Albert Lunel," a novel by the late Lord Brougham. The novel was written by Brougham in 1844, but, for reasons satisfactory to himself, was withheld from the public, though it had actually been put into type.

The Little Corporal for June is unusually attractive in stories, poetry, and pictures. Among the leading articles are "The New England Boy-Farmer," by Charles Dudley Warner, of the Hartford *Courant*; "The Down-Hill Principle," by J. B. T. Marsh, editor of the *Advance*; and poems by Susan Coolidge, George Cooper, and Laura W. Ledyard.

Beckford's "Vathek" has come forth in a new American edition. This is one of the group of out-of-the-way novels that people—never omit to read who mean to be singular in their reading. The group includes, for instance, Hope's "Anastatius," Moore's "Epicurean," Croly's "Salathiel," Godwin's "Caleb Williams," Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein," Walpole's "Castle of Otranto," Southey's "Doctor," and Hood's "Tylney Hall."

A new Spanish weekly paper, *El Americano*, which was to have been brought out in Madrid, has been published in Paris, under the editorship of Senor Varela, with the assistance of the most distinguished Democratic writers of Spain, and some of the best writers of France. Amongst those latter are mentioned MM. E. Laboulaye, E. Girardin, E. Renan, J. Michelet, G. Sand, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Professor Paolo Mantegazza, of Italy, will contribute notes on science. The paper is splendidly illustrated.

"Is It True?" is the title under which Miss Mulock has made a fresh collection of fairy tales for the children. They have been written by several writers from the folk-lore of different countries, and so are fresh as well as entertaining, though with the proper family resemblances to prove them of true fairy blood. Miss Mulock has edited them all, and the book is a credit to her, and will be a delight to the little folks. Harper & Bros. publish it shortly in the popular series of "Books for Girls," though the boys will consider that they have equal claims to it.

—The July number of the *Old and New*, to be issued June 15, will repeat the highly successful experiment of last year, and will be an educational number. It will contain a graphic account of life at the famous Round Hill School, established and conducted by George Bancroft and Dr. Coggswell; a comprehensive view of the whole range of instruction now given at Harvard University; other papers upon topics of educational importance; and a College Directory, giving the name, locality, course of study, faculty, and number of students of 175 or more of the principal collegiate institutions in the United States,—being an extremely convenient reference list.

The *Athenæum* says: "If we may believe a correspondent, people with libraries to sell will have to shun the auction-room, unless an end is put to such proceedings as are now permitted. It is well known to those who have books to sell that the system of 'knock-outs' seriously interferes with the success of a sale. Few, however, know to what an extent this system prevails. A recent case is so flagrant that our correspondent thinks it calls for some remark. 'A first folio Shakspeare, one of the finest copies, if not the finest copy extant, was knocked down in a saleroom, a few days ago, for very little over £30. It was resold at the knock-out for £535. Thus, the owner of the book obtained a score of pounds, while £500 was divided among the very honest gentlemen who took part in this creditable transaction.'"

Some German Professors have perpetrated an elaborate practical joke at the expense of France, by starting the theory that their own *Kutschkelied* is not only Indo-European, but Semitic, and more. They have, accordingly, produced a number of originals (that is, translations of the German) in other languages,—Icelandic, Lithuanian, Sanscrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Ethiopian, etc., and in cuneiform characters and hieroglyphics. The French *savants* of the *Revue Critique* have taken the joke in good part, but have pointed out to their Teutonic brethren that, before Professors translate a jocose poem into any language, they ought to know that language, and that—to pass over mistakes in French, Provencal, Sanskrit, etc.—the way to compose in Egyptian is not to find the equivalents of some German words in Egyptian, and write them down in the German order. That a line of the Germano-French version of the poem means exactly the opposite of its original, is also looked on as an error of judgment.

The *Golden Age* says: "Mr. Warner has a bone to pick with Dr. Holmes, who has an uncontrollable penchant for saying the things you would like to say yourself, and has done more to destroy originality in others, and to seize the few unappropriated ideas and analogies in the world, than any other American writer. This is certainly a serious offence, and one from which our essayists have suffered severely; and, if the wise and witty Doctor does not desist, he should be confined in an editor's office three months, and compelled daily to read forty manuscripts from blushing school girls, women who have been obliged to try literature for a living, men who have invented perpetual motions, or calculated the dynamic force in a comet's tail, or computed the agricultural resources of the moon, or hit upon an expedient for abolishing all evils,—English grammar and Allopathic physicians included,—or discovered a northwest passage into Heaven. If this does not effectually prevent his unfortunate disposition for destroying other people's originality, it is only necessary to confine him to a low diet of such books as those of Dr. Holland, the Country Parson, Mrs. Southworth's novels, and the 'poems' of those gushing authors yet unknown to fame, but in momentary expectation of being found out, and not exactly certain what to do about it. The latter treatment is cruel, but it is as effective as handcuffs on a confirmed kleptomaniac."

Books Received.

HOW NOT TO, AND WHY; OR, ARGUMENTS, BASED UPON PHYSIOLOGICAL, MORAL, AND SOCIAL RELATIONS, IN FAVOR OF PREVENTING CONCEPTION; and giving the Ways and Means in Plain Language. By DAN NEWCOMBE, M. D. Chicago: Arthur W. Penny & Co. 1872.

THE LAST HEIR OF LINLITHGOW. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "Fair Play," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

HELEN ETHINGER; OR, NOT EXACTLY RIGHT. By ELSIE LEIGH WHITTLESEY, Author of "Who Was She?" "Castles in Spain," etc. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL, ON THE SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS AND THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS. By ALBERT BARNES, Author of "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," "Notes on the Psalms," etc. Revised Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

THOUGHT HIVES. By THEODORE L. CUYLER, Pastor of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Chicago: W. Y. Holmes. 1872.

WHAT TO DO, AND WHY, AND How to EDUCATE EACH MAN FOR HIS PROPER WORK: Describing seventy-five Trades and Professions, and the Talents and Temperaments Required for Each. By NELSON SIZER. New York: Mason, Baker & Pratt. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

NATURE'S LAWS IN HUMAN LIFE: AN EXPOSITION OF SPIRITUALISM; Embracing the Various Opinions of Extremists, Pro and Con; Together with the Author's Experience. By the Author of "Vital Magnetic Cure." Boston: Wm. White & Co. 1872.

BIBLE-MUSIC: BEING VARIATIONS, IN MANY KEYS, ON MUSICAL THEMES FROM SCRIPTURE. By FRANCIS JACOX, B. A., Author of "Cues from All Quarters," etc., etc. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

... WOMAN'S KINGDOM: A LOVE STORY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. ... Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

... YANKEE-LAND. By AELLA GREENE. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1872.

THE FIRST G... GERMAN READER. To Succeed "THE FIRST BOOK IN GERMAN." By GEORGE F. COMFORT, A. M., Professor in Modern Languages and Esthetics, Syracuse University, N. Y.; Author of a German Series. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND ... GRAY: A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE; with ... Fragmentary Writings. Edited by his nephew, DAVID GRAY FICKE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1872.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Preparatory to putting down steel rails, the Illinois Central Road is expending $2,500 per mile in ballasting between Mattoon and Champaign.

—At Vermilion bridge, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, last Saturday night, Daniel McCurry, formerly a resident of Danville, stepped off the train, fell 40 feet, and was killed.

—Wm. A... Mondeacon, of Chicago, is building at Crystal Lake a pickle factory 255x135 feet, to be in operation by July 4. Contracts for 500 acres of cucumbers have been made.

—A letter from Mt. Carmel reports the discovery of gold about one and a half miles from the ferry.

WISCONSIN.

For the past three weeks large numbers of immigrant wagons have passed through Black River Falls, bound North and West.

—Seventy-five German immigrants have arrived at Lima, bringing considerable capital.

—Wm. Luck, of Hanover, has captured eight wolves in a cave south of that place.

—The corner-stone of the new Congregational Church at Madison was laid last evening.

—T. W. Carter, of Clinton, claims to have lost 100 apple trees by piling manure about them.

—Farm help is paid $30 per month in Rock County.

INDIANA.

Martin L. Peirce, of Lafayette, was on Tuesday seriously injured by the explosion of a box of matches in his hand.

—The Wabash country is rapidly being stripped of walnut timber.

—The Mayor of Terre Haute is to receive $1,800 per year; the Chief of Police $1,100, and the Chief of the Fire Department $1,000.

—The Sisters of Charity have arranged for the purchase of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, which will be converted into a charity hospital.

—R. Gates Rice, of Evansville, is to enter a wholesale grocery house in Chicago.

—David Coleside, Jr., of Fort Wayne, died on Monday.

—Colonel Bryan has been appointed Cashier and Paymaster of the C. & P. H. R. R., and his family has reached Terre Haute from New York.

—Governor Baker has commissioned G. Bloch, Esq., one of the Directors of the Northern Prison, as a delegate from the State of Indiana to the Prison Congress, which convenes in London early in July.

MICHIGAN.

Colonel A. S. Cushman, of Jackson, died on Monday, aged 64. John R. Parsons is to remove to Big Rapids.

—The City Council of Grand Rapids has purchased for $11,000 a residence on the corner of Ottawa and Pearl streets, for a City Hall.

—The Michigan Central Company has recently constructed a number of patent refrigerator cars for transporting butter and eggs from the West to the New York market.

—Saginaw has raised $4,000 to celebrate the Fourth in an appropriate way. Kalamazoo has concluded to raise $2,000. Jackson has not yet recovered from the sickness occasioned by its last independence celebration, and will not effervesce this year.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the notices which have appeared in our city papers in reference to the reception and banquet to be given, on Monday evening next, in honor of the Supreme Chancellor of the World, many of the members have been given to understand that they must appear uniformed and equipped. While it is very desirable that as many as possible should appear in uniform, yet it is not intended to apply to any except such as are in possession of uniforms.

D. A. CASHMAN, Grand Chancellor.
CHICAGO, June 13.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV., 572 FEET NEAR South Park Boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 172 feet, southwest corner of Oakwood-av.
Vincennes-av., 73 feet, southeast corner of Bowen-av.
Vincennes-av., 84 feet, southwest corner of Fortieth-st.
Vincennes-av., 40 feet, near Thirty-ninth-st.
Vincennes-av., 98 feet, northeast corner of Seventieth-st.
South Park Boulevard, 140 feet, southeast corner of Oakwood-av.
Michigan-av., 200 feet, southeast corner of Forty-eighth-st.
Indiana-av., 100 feet, southwest corner of Forty-eighth-st.
Indiana-av., 155 feet, southeast corner of Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, southwest corner of Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, southeast corner of Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 132 feet north of Forty-fifth-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, southwest corner of Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, southeast corner of Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 150 feet, northwest corner of Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 250 feet, northeast corner of Fifty-third-st.
South Park-av., 155 feet, southwest corner of Fifty-third-st.
Wabash-av., 494 feet, northwest corner of Forty-seventh-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st.
State-st., 149 feet, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth-st.
State-st., 75 feet, near Fifty-seventh-st.
Forty-second-st., 40 feet, 300 feet west of Cottage Grove-av.
Bowen-av., 125 feet, west of Cottage Grove-av.
Bowen-av., 50 feet, west of Cottage Grove-av.
Madison-av., 261 feet, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth-st.
Butterfield-st., 100 feet, southwest corner of Fifty-first-st.
Also, a beautiful four acre grove lot on the northeast corner of Indiana and Fifty-seventh-sts., 264 feet on Indiana, and 528 feet on Prairie-av.
Very easy terms can be had on most of the above property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR A FEW days, by JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.
$140,000—200 feet front by 100 feet deep, on southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. This property will bring $1,000 a foot before 90 days.
$100,000—80 feet on Wabash-av., full depth, near the corner of Adams-st.
$90,000—330 feet by 600 feet deep, on South Park-av. Boulevard, running through to Vincennes. Would sell either front separate.
$73,500—90 feet on Adams-st. by 198 feet deep, between Wells and Franklin-sts. Very easy terms.
$28,500—10 acres square, on Madison-st., corner of Crawford-av.
$15,000—52 feet by 224, being the northwest corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts.
$14,000—250 feet on Forty-fourth-st., between the great Boulevard and Vincennes-av.
$12,500—100 feet on Forest-av., east front, north of Thirty-third-st., with a good 2-story frame house on.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON VAN Buren-st., near Ashland-av., two stories and basement, all modern conveniences; low price; immediate possession.
Large two-story, basement and attic house, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot 50x125.
Several two-story frame houses near Harrison and Paulina-sts.; very easy terms.
Two-story frame house, store and residence, on Polk-st., near Morgan.
Cottage and lot on Warren-av., short distance west of Union Park, for what the ground is worth.
Two good houses with large lot, on Blue Island-av., short distance from Harrison-st.; paying a rental of over 15 per cent on price asked.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x160, EAST FRONT, ON WABASH-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., $75 per foot.
25x161, east front, on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-st., $70.
100x161, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., $90 per foot.
50x100, on Third-av., near Van Buren-st., $400 per foot.
72x175, east front, on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $75 per foot.
50x125, on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.
75x160, on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.
25x160, on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st.
10 lots on First, Second, and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts. WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., cor. State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st. Acre property near Brighton at prices which insure a large advance to the purchaser.
5 acres, with long front, on Archer-road, $8,000.
5 or 10 acres, corner Blue Island-av. Boulevard and Forty-ninth-st., with improvements, $1,000 per acre.
80 acres, with two fronts, on Archer-road, which is gravelled, $500 per acre for a few days.
12 acres on Lake-st., one-half mile east of Central Park.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 100 WEST Washington-st., 100 lots on Leavitt, Hoyne, and Oakley, and Western-av., for $400 and $500 each, $100 cash, balance 1 time. Two 3-story and basement, Milwaukee brick houses and lots on Carroll-av. House and lot No. 300 Fulton-st., $4,500. House and lot 292 Fulton-st., $5,500. 6 houses and lots on West Side, monthly payments. House and lot Green-st., near Washington, $8,000. 24 acres on 63rd-st., a bargain. Lots in Evanston $10 per foot. Lots in Glencoe $10 per foot. Lots in North Evanston $100 each. Lots in Jefferson $100 each. House and lot on Twenty-eighth-st., $2,000. House and lot on Burnside-st., $5,500. A choice corner on Franklin near Taylor, cheap.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Forty-eighth-st., 200x161 feet to 20 foot alley; only $75 per foot for this week; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — MADISON-AV. SOUTHWEST corner Fifty-sixth-st., one-half block from South Park and one block from Dummy-road to Hyde Park, 261 x 166 feet to alley, at $32 per foot for this week; $2,500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—MICHIGAN-av., southwest corner Madison-st.
Business property, Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st.
Business property, Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
Business property, Lake-st., near Clark-st.
Several 99 year leases on Wabash and Michigan-avs. and State-st. No revaluations during entire time. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE GREATEST BARgains ever offered in this market, 2,125 feet frontage, or 83 lots, located on the corner of Ashland-av. (100 feet wide), and Twelfth-st. Boulevard (150 feet wide). Title perfect. For price, terms, &c., apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 266 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES ON FIFTY-third-st., in Section 7, at $2,500 per acre, if taken at once. Worth $3,000. Will divide commissions with brokers. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, 34 acres of land fronting on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., for $22,000, all but $7,000 cash; beautiful property; subdivided into 38 lots. ALFRED JACKSON & WILLIS G. JACKSON, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., CORNER LOT, AT $75 per foot, conditionally, 52x135 to private alley, northeast corner of Halsted and Mather-sts. It is a grand bargain, owned by a nonresident, and I have only a few days to sell it in, so hurry up; sold subject to $3,600, $500 cash, balance easy. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, TWO more of those handsome cottages, with water and large lots; also lots with water and sidewalks; time to suit purchasers. JOHN F. EBERHART, 108 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st., lots on Western-av., Hubbard, Cossitt and Seymour-sts.; water in and sidewalks laid. These lots are cheap and on easy terms; there is no better place for investment or to make a home; houses and lots on monthly payments. Acre property at Cornell and north of Lincoln Park.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, LOT 25x125 on Peoria-st., between Tylor and Harrison. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER 100x165, on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-fifth-st., 44x180 feet. Splendid lot, and at a bargain for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—405 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 10 rooms, in good order. Very great bargain, and terms to suit, with furniture if desired. Will take a good team of horses and rig as part pay. Owner on premises, 140 feet west of Wabash-av., south front.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BRICK HOUSES AND lots in a desirable part of the city, from $4,800 to $6,000; $500 down, balance $50 per month. Houses have gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking-tubes, etc. Are in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing. Offered for ten days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 78 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; lake water; monthly payments; three left; call quick. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MARKET TILL JUNE 25, nine lots fronting Southwestern-av., cheap for cash. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x188 EAST FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., a bargain. HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, southwest corner Sangamon and Monroe-sts., on leased ground, gas, water, and sewer, all in good order. Sold at figures that will make a cheap rent for the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, GOOD BRICK house, two-story and basement, modern improvements, 11 rooms, good barn, lot 25x165 feet to alley. Will be sold cheap if taken soon. Title perfect, and will give possession at once. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-STORY AND BASEment complete, barn, etc., Warren-av., near Oakley. BOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE MARBLE front dwellings, 508 and 510 Michigan-av. Possession can be given any time after the 1st of July. Price, $16,000 each; half the amount can remain two years, at 8 per cent. Apply at Treasurer's office, Illinois Central Railroad Company, 510 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., several splendid bargains in acre tracts if sold at once. South and West Side.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 277 Jackson-st., 50 feet front, finished, in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 417 West Jackson-st., at a bargain; the house has 10 rooms, in good order; the lot is 30 feet front to an alley; terms to suit. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE OF city, on good gravelled road; front lots, $400; back lots, $250; small payments down, and long time; monthly payments if preferred; streets all graded; large trees set out; good improvements; near depot; we take you free of charge to see these lots; please call at 129 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A 7 ROOM COTtage and lot, 25x150, on West Indiana-st., near Wood-st.; water and barn on premises; one-third down, balance in monthly or yearly payments, with 7 per cent interest; possession given at time of sale. Inquire of owner, 300 Division-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HOUSE, FRAME building 20x40, with basement 8 feet 6 inches, situated on North Wells-st. (315), near Chicago-av.; cheap for cash. Inquire within, or 333 North Wells-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st. Price, $5,000. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ROOM COTTAGES AND lots; water in houses; one on Main-st., 3 minutes walk from street cars, the other on corner of Douglas-place and Moore-st. Inquire at 611 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, A fine residence lot on Ellis-av., north Waupansch-av. Address A 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$125 CASH, A LOT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near Cornell. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 63 East Indiana-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st., 60 feet, with improvements, on Adams-st., near Desplaines, $24,000.
25x125, corner Adams and Jefferson, with improvements, $15,000.
74x150, corner Jefferson and Jackson, with improvements, $20,000.
80x200, corner Adams and Jefferson, at a bargain.
50x165, with 3 houses, on Van Buren, east of Halsted.
117x150, corner Van Buren and Green, finely improved.
125 feet, corner Adams and Peoria, at a bargain for a few days.
4-story brick, on East Randolph. Business property in West Division taken as part pay.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 269 State-st.:
Two lots, Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., only $110 per foot, on time.
125 feet, Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $70, a great bargain.
50 feet, Sturtley-av., only $40.
50 feet, Wentworth-av., only $20.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., at $250, a beautiful residence lot.

FOR SALE—182 FEET FRONT ON DILLER-ST by 120 feet, between Oakley-st. and Western-av., alley on north and east; only $20 per foot for Diller-st. front; suitable for manufacturing purposes; abstract ready for examination. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$7,000—ONE-FIFTH DOWN—WILL buy a new brick house and lot, east front, near Thirty-second-st.; cheap at $9,000; $7,000 will buy it, if $4,000 is paid down. Must be taken before 20th June. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 8 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots, at North Evanston. One new cottage of 5 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $15 per foot, in either place, for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, 1 mile from depot, west, for $150, (about such property as other parties advertise as North Evanston lots) at $200. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ROGER'S PARK, 8 MILES FROM Court House, 25 minutes' ride on Milwaukee Railway. We offer for sale in this beautiful suburb houses, lots, and choice residence property, at low figures and on very easy terms. The land is high and rolling, with parts of it beautifully shaded. The houses are substantial, commodious, and complete, with fences, walks, cisterns, sidewalk from station, etc. Ample railway accommodation. Unusual facilities to parties intending to build. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Central Union Block, Chicago, and Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S BEAUTIFUL 32 acre residence in the village of St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, is truly the best and cheapest thing of the kind I have ever offered in the Chicago market for sale during the past 19 years that I have been engaged in the real estate business, and if you go and examine it you will buy it; price, $7,500. You will find him on the place. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Lake Forest; also a few of the most beautiful of the unoccupied lots. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CHEAP! CHEAP!! 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 acres, near Central Park, $2,500 per acre; one-third cash, balance 3 years, at 8 per cent. Also two lots fronting south on West Lake-st. for $1,000 each; $500 cash, $500 in one year, balance long time. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE NEW house and grounds at Maywood. Will give a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS FRONTING on Michigan and Wabash-avs., at $16 per front foot; fences built, two rows of trees planted, streets 100 feet wide, and thrown up, and lots 150 feet deep. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7, Wadsworth Block, 181 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, 100x200, east front, 1 block from lake, hotel, and station, Hyde Park. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under-drained; go see it, trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—OUR CHOICE LOTS NEAR NORmal School Station are selling rapidly on monthly payments; $2,800 buys fine 7 room house and 60-foot corner lot. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NICE NEW HOUSE at Maywood, $50 per month. Such a house worth $75 in Chicago. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 328 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF VERY DESIRABLE property near Central Park. Call on J. O. OSBORNE, 275 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston, $15 cash and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also, choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER TWELFTH-ST. and Western-av. Apply to D. KREIGH, Union Block.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN AND $1 WEEKLY till paid for, desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them, close to 2 depots; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 6 p. m. Large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and highly cultivated farms in the State, 10 miles from city limits, on railroad. Large dwelling-house, new barn; 200 choice bearing pear trees, burdened with pears this year; 300 choice cherry trees; 300 bearing apple trees; grapes, all kinds of berries; 1½ acres of asparagus, worth $1,000 per year; good water; high rolling ground; 1,000 ornamental trees. Price, $115 per acre. Terms easy. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES Kansas lands, cheap; tillable, surrounded by farms, villages, &c. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—260 ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD buildings, orchard, ..., living spring, &c.; cheap; 20 miles out. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ROCKFORD property and cash for Chicago or suburban property. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH A capital of $650; can buy a first class paying gents' furnishing store and fixtures, cheap lease and no good will. Inquire at 9 Archer-av., near State-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS AND LOCATION FOR PARties wishing to engage in grocery trade. Call at 167 West Madison, in rear of bank, at 10 a. m.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE FOR sale. One of the largest and finest in Fort Wayne, doing an excellent business, sales 1871 over $15,000. A good opening for parties desiring to enter the jobbing trade. A large business can be done, and the building is especially adapted for the purpose. Reasons for selling will not be questioned when learned. Apply to or address W. J. BOND, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A NEWS AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE IN full running order, in a splendid location on Halsted-st.; about $1,000 cash required. Apply at 269 West Madison-st.

A NO. 1 RESTAURANT, WITH BAR, FOR sale, cheap. Inquire for VAN DUZER, 237 South Halsted-st.

A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WITH FIXtures, for sale. Also lease of the store, and pleasant living rooms above to be had at a bargain. Good reasons for selling. SPALDING & PICKERING, Room 9 Nixon's Building.

A GOOD SALOON NOW DOING A GOOD BUSiness for sale, with a three years' lease, with the privilege of five years. Rent low. Parties wishing to leave the city. Direct to J. R. MAXOY, Box No. 5000, Chicago P. O.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing-house and saloon attached, with contents and lease at low rent. Inquire at No. 170 Desplaines-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business that pays 100 per cent for sale for $6,000. A part can remain and be paid out of the business. Address D 77, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH from $200 to $300, wishing to enter into a good cash paying business. For information, address C 66, Tribune office.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF a staple article, enjoying a monopoly, with an established business in this city, yielding $30,000 per annum, may be purchased for cash or desirable unencumbered real estate in the city. Parties wishing a good investment may address MANUFACTURER, care of Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

A GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at auction, in Clinton, Iowa, June 19, 1872. The Clinton Hotel, three stories high, containing some 60 rooms and stores, also barn, all occupying 3 lots. The best location in the city for hotel or other business. On easy terms. S. T. TOLL, Auctioneer.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY THE lease and fixtures of a room 70x20 feet, newly fitted up for billiards and bar, near Sherman and Briggs hotels. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERSON with small capital to engage in a manufacturing business that will pay 100 per cent profit. Call on or address GEO. M. DARLEY, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE FOR CHIcago real estate—a first class manufacturing establishment, working 85 men, and turning out $5,000 per month of staple goods, having ready sale, at a good profit; or, will take an active partner, with $8,000 to $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MARKET ON STATE-ST., and horse and wagon. Inquire at office N. E. cor State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS flouring mill, situated in the best of a winter wheat country, located on a railroad, in the county seat. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A RAILROAD hotel clearing $10,000 a year. Call if you want a bargain. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, ON THE best retail street in the city; cause of selling, sickness. Inquire of G. C. & M., 227 and 229 Wabash-av., or S. D. & Co., 59 and 61 West Washington-st.; or address P 63, Tribune office.

HOTEL, CONTAINING ABOUT 40 ROOMS, centrally located, and now doing an excellent business, net profits being over $800 per month, for sale for about $7,000, including building and all the furniture, with long lease of ground, at low rates. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Address E 95, Tribune office, Chicago.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city or would take a partner. Ice house and dwelling attached. 736 West Madison-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS business for sale in the best business city west of Chicago. Finest store, and the very best location in the city. For full particulars address S 65, Branch Tribune office.

TO BARBERS—COMPLETE FIXTURES OF barber shop at half price; must be sold. Apply at 206 West Adams-st.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE or to rent, on the corner of Erie and Wells-sts. Good location. Also, smith's tools and dry stock for sale. H. POOL, Chicago, Ill.

$300 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in a first-class office business, which has paid one man over $2,000 since the fire, and profits increasing rapidly. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 76 West Washington-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT, SOUTHWEST CORNER Eldridge-court and Michigan-av.—Two very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. A pleasant location; large croquet ground; fine view of lake. Reference required.

49 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; accommodation for day boarders.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Good hotel table attached.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE WELL furnished front room with board, very desirable on moderate terms. Also barn to let.

338 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 2 DOORS FROM Archer-av.—A new boarding house, $4.50 per week; day board, $4.00.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class board. Terms reasonable.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE room; also single room, with board. None but those wanting first class accommodations need apply.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with first class board. Only those wishing such a home need apply. References required.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

977 INDIANA-AV. — FINE SUITE OF rooms furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or several gentlemen; table and location first class.

1071 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

1098 INDIANA-AV.—FURNITURE AND house new—two or more rooms, with day board, at reasonable rates; near Twenty-fourth-st.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARDING—SUITES OF FAMILY ROOMS, furnished, single rooms, and first-class day board at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

PARIS DINNER, 50 CENTS, AT PROF. COIGnard's Table d'Hote, 102 Third-av., near Harrison, from 12 to 3 and 5 to 7 o'clock. Sunday dinner, 12 to 3 and 5 to 6 o'clock.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Two elegant rooms, strictly first-class board, modern improvements, including billiard room, &c. Terms moderate. Address Room 23 Central Block.

West Side.

11 DU PUYSTER-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board, to gentlemen only, in a private family.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week; home made bread and pastry.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF of rooms and single room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison.—Pleasant front parlor to rent with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st.; two furnished front rooms, with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM SHERman House.—A few boarders wanted. First-class table.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing, $6.00 per week; good table and home comforts.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House—Furnished rooms with board. Also front parlor, furnished.

168 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—WANTED, TWO respectable young men, to board, with large bedroom.

224 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., ONE BLOCK from VanBuren—A beautiful, large, airy room, furnished or unfurnished; house has modern improvements; terms reasonable; for two ladies or gents.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with good board; also a front room, well furnished, to rent with or without board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished front room and board for gent and wife or two gents; private family; modern conveniences.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and lodging by the day or week.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, with board, suitable for family or single gents; family small.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOM AND good board for gent and wife; also gents, in a private family; good accommodations.

372 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FEW BLOCKS east of Union Park. Those in search of a pleasant home can be accomodated in a small social family with or without board; house has all modern improvements; table first-class.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, en suite or separately; also several smaller rooms to rent with board at very reasonable terms.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can have good board, with home comforts, near Union Park.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large fine yard; rooms large, large closets, and first-class table; this is one of the finest locations in the city.

A LARGE, UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, in private family, two blocks east of Union Park, on Washington-st. Address R 10, Tribune office.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH good board at 275 West Vanburen-st. Terms reasonable.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

Country.

HYDE PARK—THE SEMINARY BUILDING has changed hands, and will, after cleaning, renovating, and refitting, be open for permanent or transient boarders. Apply personally, or by mail. Terms, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20. M. J. DAY.

MAYWOOD HOTEL—ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN this first class suburban hotel, if applied for immediately; 20 minutes' ride from town; 11 trains a day. ... Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT, ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Thirty-first-st., for gentleman, wife and three children, 8, 5 and 2 years. Children will be no annoyance. Price moderate. Address GEO. HATHAWAY, care of Ca... rrier No. 82, giving name, location and terms.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN on south side. Address, stating location and price, Y 91 Tribune Branch Office.

BOARD—AND LODGING FOR SINGLE man, at not over $5.00 per week, on south side. Address R. J. F., 310 Lake front.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—FROM ONE TO FIVE ACRES AT Englewood or Hyde Park. Address A 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FEET ON WABASH OR MICHIgan-av., north of Forty-seventh-st., for cash customer. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50 Central Union Block.

WANTED—50 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON Fourth-av.; or east front, on Third-av., north of Harrison-st. Owners address or call on CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET, WITH OR WITHout improvements, on West Harrison-st., east of Halsted. C. C. SHOYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH DOWN, A HOUSE and lot, worth from $2,500 to $3,000; must be a bargain; corner preferred; on the West or South Sides. Also, wanted a lot to build on, without any cash payment down, and worth from $700 to $1,000, east of Western-av., and north of Tyler-st. Deal with principals only. Address S 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK RESIDENCE WITH BARN, worth $8,000 to $12,000, west of Halsted. Will pay half cash. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CLEAR TITLE—FORTY DOLLARS WILL GIVE you a clear title to a Home Shuttle Sewing Machine with all the attachments. Call at 53 West Washington-st. or 223 Twenty-first-st.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A SPLENdid 7 octave, carved leg piano, nearly new; Steinway & Son's scale; for only $325 cash, if taken this week. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, STRONG FULL SIZED, rosewood piano, in good order, for only $150, or to rent for $6. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT 52 NORTH CURTIS-st., a first-class piano and Wheeler & Wilson machine, together, with furniture, if wanted.

$100 WILL BUY A FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN, suitable for a small church, at the Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—1,000 BARRELS OF WISCONSIN lime, at the extremely low figure of 80c per barrel delivered. Must be sold immediately. Apply in rear of 21 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

GRAVEL, PEBBLES, ETC., FOR CONCRETE and roofing, best White Lake gravel for sale by DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND good common brick, to be delivered after the 15th inst. Address 40 North May-st.

100,000 CHOICE EVANSTON BRICK for sale—Largest and best brick offered for sale in this market; cream color; price $10 on cars at Evanston; can furnish from 50 to 100 m per week. Address JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent, Evanston.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PLAIN, SOBER MECHANIC, wishes to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a quiet, industrious woman, not under 28. Address G. H. GIBSON, P. O., Chicago.

PERSONAL—BILLY, ALL IS WELL; COME as soon as you can.

PERSONAL—ODD GLOVE: YOU DISAPpointed me yesterday. This make's twice. It's your turn now. SHERRY.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER OUTFITS FURnished at once, at lowest prices. Terms as may be agreed upon. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 40 South Canal-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—GOOD FURNITURE IN EXchange for good board; West Side, east of the Park. Address A 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IRVING PARK PROPERTY, a fine block, for inside real estate. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, real estate agents, at 127 West Madison-st., store at Madison and Halsted-sts., and fixtures for sale.
Store No. 194 South Halsted-st., $1,500, (and 2 large rooms upstairs at 120 West Madison-st.), suitable for light manufacturing.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE CENTRALLY located offices with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID LARGE FRONT PARlor, suitable for any business. Inquire at 719 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, newly finished, together or separate, 58 N. Milwaukee-av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—STABLEROOM FOR TWENTY FOUR horses; all or part; will take teams to board; large yard. Inquire at 601 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 134 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites of offices, in the Aetna Sewing Machine Building. Apply on the premises, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of 594 Wabash-av. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 581 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, LARGE DESIRAble store and large, well lighted basement, either together or seperately; location corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FROM THE 15TH OF JUNE, FRONT office with room adjoining, at 73 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—SMALL PACKING HOUSE AND Ice house, South Side, first rate location to retail meat. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—THE STORE 225 WEST RANDOLPH-st. Apply at 351 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—2 SMALL STORES, NOW BEING finished, 41 and 43 West Washington-st.; also several offices.
House 304 Park-av., with 8 rooms, newly painted and papered. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 37 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencove, which I will rent to good parties, for one or two years, or sell for monthly payments. Price from $2,600 to $3,200. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN choice location on South Side to small family until 1st October next. Terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 358 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE AND SAloon at 19 Charles-place; house contains 20 rooms, up stairs; is full of good paying boarders; the basement may be used for saloon; rent, $150 per month, besides $150 to be paid to the present occupant as bonus; first rate stand. Call on J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st., or at the house, 19 Charles-place, near corner Wells and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing, with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding house; West Washington-st.; $1,500 per annum. Apply at 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 279 BURNSIDE-st., for one year, to a responsible private family, at $35 per month, payable in advance. Apply on the premises at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR Lincoln Park and school, or will sell for small payment down, balance monthly or to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence—A beautiful place in the town of Geneva, Illinois. The grounds contain 1 block and are remarkably pleasant; large orchard; nice garden; plenty of raspberries, currants, grapes, etc.; will rent for 2 or 3 months. 1 hour's ride. Address H, Carrier No. 2.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 19 South Ann-st., near Washington, 14 rooms, all the modern improvements. The house is in complete order throughout; location first-class. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing, with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding house; West Washington-st.; $1,500 per annum. Apply at 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, NEAR Union Park and furniture for sale. Inquire of B. GRANGER, Room 8 Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, 196 and 198 West Madison-st., twenty-two rooms, and some furniture for sale. Reference required.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 13 SILver-st., corner Harrison. TIMOTHY HURLEY, Doolittle's Dry Dock, foot of Harrison.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 58 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in the cigar store. E. MAYER.

TO RENT—3 DESIRABLE ROOMS ON RANdolph-st., near May. J. M. CUTLER, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT CHAMBER, with bedroom attached, furnished, for two gentlemen, at 636 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, adapted for 2 or 4; house modern improvements. 78 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, ON WEST Side, unfurnished except carpet, with board or without board; and, also, a very handsomely furnished front parlor; 15 minutes walk from Madison-st. bridge; parties can have use of stable for 2 horses; house is in a marble front block, and has all the modern improvements. Address L 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 117 SOUTH Green-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, AT 156 WEST HARrison-st.; 1 room at 112 Carroll. Apply at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at 151 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 463 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st. Address C 190, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with water and closet. Inquire at 836 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen only; private family; modern improvements. 198 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT COTtage Grove. Inquire at 217 South Park-av., corner of Waupansch-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, VERY nice and large, 163 West Lake-st., second floor.

TO RENT—785 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished parlor bedroom, first floor front; also two rooms, second floor, newly furnished, bath room and modern conveniences.

TO RENT—SMALL FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with gas, care, etc., suitable for one gentleman. Brick building, 180 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—50 FT. FRONT on North Branch by 160 feet in depth, between Haynes and Division-sts., near gas works; from 1 to 5 years. Apply to JACOB TRUM, 535 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, SUITable for the wholesale and retail hardware business, north of Adams and east of Clark-sts. preferred. EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room, between Harrison and Randolph-sts. and west of Desplaines, by two young men. Terms must be reasonable. Address F 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, 2 OR 3 PLEASant unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, by man and wife; no children; West Side preferred. Rent not to exceed $17 per month. Address for 2 days, D 78, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE LOT OF HORSES FOR SALE; THE best carriage I have seen; heavy coachers, small and large single drivers, 3 or 4 A 1 single horses. If you wish a good one, now is your chance; never was better. I claim the front seat to all family horses. No. 40 and 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES, 5 AND 6 YEARS old. There are three very good buggy horses, they are fast; and the other is for family or expressing. They are all broke to double and single harness. Also, used to cars; the property of a farmer; to be seen at 317 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, A GREAT variety, buggies, phaetons, and jump-seats, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1, LIGHT, PIANO-BOX, shifting-top buggy, but little used; cost $350—will be sold for $200. Call for Lyons' buggy, 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — TWO SECOND-HAND top buggies, one express harness, and several set of double and single harness. OSCAR FIELD, livery stable, 42 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE HORSE, WEIGHS 1,450 lbs. Can be seen after 6 o'clock at 58 Walnut.

FOR SALE—ALL STYLES EASTERN CARriages, jump seat buggies, pony and basket phaetons, etc. Also, children's patent reversible carriages. Call and see the best bargains ever offered in this line. H. J. EDWARDS, 219 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PAIR OF GOOD LARGE mules, double harness, and wagon, together or separately. Apply to O. S. THOMPSON, 185 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE LEATHER TOP BUGgy, made to order, very cheap; also one good horse; in rear of No. 758 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP DRIVERS, good workers, or carriage horses, come to Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT—AN elegant carriage team, city broken, nearly new harness, and half barouche, made to order by one of the best New York City makers. As fine a team as any one needs. 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH MARE AND No. 1 top buggy; also team small mules, 204 West Adams-st., 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LIGHT EXpress wagon. Call at 146 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS OR BUSINESS wagon, cheap. 187 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND HACK CARriage. SCHEAB, 275 and 277 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF HORSES AT THE Lincolnshire House, 121 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK MADE BUGGY FOR $225 if taken to-day. Call at WILLETTS', corner of State and Twelfth-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A LIGHT OPEN or top buggy, phaeton, pony phaeton or carryall, in fact any style of a light carriage, be sure to call on Fletcher, Lazear & Chaney, 148 Michigan-ave. They sell cheaper than any one in Chicago. Also, work made to order in first-class shape and warranted.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD SERVICEABLE BUGGY horses in exchange for lime. Call at 119 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAM OF HORSES IN exchange for 240 acres land in Jackson County, Wis. Address A. SHOECRAFT, corner State and Congress-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD PONY, OR PONY phaeton, and harness complete. Address D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 OR 60 HORSES AT THE CANAL street stage stables, 652 Canal-st. A. & F. RAGOR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HAY OF GOOD QUALITY IN tight pressed bales, at wholesale or retail. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—5 COWS ON FORTY-FIFTH-ST., near Hyde Park Dummy. C. BENNETT.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 251 South Halsted-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED salesman for Western trade by a Boston boot and shoe jobbing house. Address P. O. Box 4002, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRY GOODS SALESmen immediately; must speak German; bring reference. A. N. WARNER, 339 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A COAL OFfice; must write a good hand, and be quick and accurate in figures. Address, with references, X 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST, who understands the prescription business perfectly; salary good. Apply at 594 South Halsted-st., corner Mitchell.

WANTED—A NO. 1 RETAIL HAT AND CAP salesman; one with a good city acquaintance preferred. Address, at once, with references, R 56, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A DIE-MAKER. APPLY AT 238 South Peoria-st. FRANK STURGES & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE PRACTICAL bell-hanger. J. L. WOLLENSAK & CO., 220 South LaSalle-st., opposite Pacific Hotel.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, THREE MEN burnishers and three girls burnishers. Apply at 53 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sash, door and blind machinery, and who is fully competent to take charge of a shop. Also a good wood turner. Address, with references and terms, B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED — A FOREMAN IN A SASH AND door factory. None but an experienced man need apply. Address, with references, T 66, Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BAKER, GERMAN PREFERRED. A good No. 1 man on cakes and crackers, to take charge of a shop. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Apply, with reference, to A. E. PAGE & CO., 55 South Green-st.

WANTED—PRINTERS FOR THE CITY DIRECtory. None need apply except A No. 1 compositors. Apply immediately, at 49 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE tailor and tailoress on custom pants; steady work by the week or piece. 214 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; one competent to take charge of store occasionally. Apply by letter, with references to E. L. HALL, Green Bay, Wis., or personally to N. MATSON & CO.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands to run a band saw; no others need apply. 59 Beach-st., corner Ewing, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH FOR CARriage and general work, in rear of 21 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—SIX GOOD framers, and one man to take charge of joisting brick building. Apply at southwest corner of Morgan and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TWO SMOOTHERS, ONE MAN TO glue up stock, and two laborers; situations permanent. Apply immediately at SWAN & CLARK'S furniture factory, corner of Robey-st. and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT NO. 1303 State-st.

WANTED—AT 187 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO first class horse shoers. J. McSWEENEY & BRO.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FOUR GOOD stair builders at factory, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT PETILLON BROS.', southeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IN HASTE, 1 GOOD CARRIAGE trimmer. Steady job by piece or day. J. I. MAYES, 52 and 54 Bluff-st., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, IMMEDIATELY, at 210 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—100 GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; also 300 railroad laborers, free fare. Apply at 38 West Washington-st. J. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MAN TO COLLECT for an old real estate house. None need apply who cannot give good references and security if required. Must be well acquainted with the city. Apply at 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—2,000 MORE men for the Menomonee, Escanaba, and the Wisconsin Central Railroads; high wages, sure pay, plenty of stationwork, free fare; also 20 sawmill hands, $35 per month and board. Apply 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—2,500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad; $2 per day; also 50 sawmill hands, $30 per month and board. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 52 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS, AND sober men, for ice wagons and farm. A. S. PIPER & CO., 16 Fuller-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN, AND MAN AND WIFE, on a farm. Apply at 60 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—FARM HANDS TO GO 30 MILES from Chicago. Apply to-day. HART & BIGGS, 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER CAN find employment at 124 West Madison-st., in Cafe Hermann.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTler; one who fully understands his business. Apply at 574 Michigan-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT COLORED BOY TO assist in dining-room and do light chores. Must bring good references. At 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—25 WOOD CHOPPERS, $1.50 PER cord; free fare to the work; go out to-day. Also, men for city work, farms, saw mills, and railroads in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, at the highest wages. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR COUNTRY TOWNS. Business legitimate, and paying $75 per week; $30 required. ROSE, 126½ West Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—MEN WITH $30, FOR COUNTRY. Business legitimate, paying $200 per month. 10 city canvassers, outfit, $2. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—A WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery Stable, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at once. 138 Ellis-av., between Waupansch and Egan.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table; good references required. Inquire at 203 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; one who understands cooking, at No. 17 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; none but a competent girl need apply, at 541 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO do general housework, to-day, at No. 250 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL; AMERIcan or Swede preferred, at 28 Southwestern-av., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO GO to the country to do general housework; one with a child not objected to. Apply at 931 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 339 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be a good laundress. 336 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, to go five miles from city; private family. Inquire at 182 West Washington-st., up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK at 24 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; German, Swede, or English preferred. Apply at 359 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND REspectable nurse girl at 42 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby; must have pleasant manners. Inquire at Room 2, 163½ North Wells-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $16 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR small family; work very light. Call at 279 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL; FAIR WAGES, at 284 Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and make herself useful. Inquire at 68 West Adams-st., northeast corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; good wages paid for a competent girl; German, Norwegian or Swede preferred. 580 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR EVANSTON; WAGES, $5 per week; also girls for all kinds of housework, city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO HELP TAKE care of children and assist about the house. Call at 1480 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL TO DO GENEral housework. Must come well recommended. 683 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework, in a small family. Inquire of S. W. STRYKER, 231 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER and dress-maker to take charge. Call at 816 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS TO DO dressmaking and stitching at 929 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting for a patterner, to go to Jackson, Mich. Address for three days, Y 43, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD WASHERS AND five ironers at the Boston Laundry, 237 South Halsted-st. Come early and ready for work.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT 114 West Madison-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m. W. VINCENT, M.D.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC LADY TO TRAVel with Mrs. Livingstone, as general agent. The best chance ever offered in this city; to the right person can clear from $40 to $50 per week; no humbug. Call at 206 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment by applying to WOOD & MURRAY, 293 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A SMART BUSIness woman by an attorney and widower with one child. Apply by letter, giving circumstances, education, history, references and terms to N. BALDWIN, Waukegan, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 183 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession. In the city of Chicago. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 140 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant by a young man who is quick and correct at figures, and not afraid to work; wholesale house preferred; good references given. Address M 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant in either commission, banking, or insurance business; will make himself generally useful; references furnished; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation and future preferment. Address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as collector or assistant bookkeeper. Call or address C, 411 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaking German and English fluently, in a wholesale grocery, as porter or shipping clerk. Best references. Address K 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first class Chicago house, would take light samples wines, druggists' sundries, cigars, or other lines on commission. Address G H, 125 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE commission house or office, by a young man, well educated in French and English, not afraid to work, understands bookkeeping. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS salesman in a dry goods store; large city acquaintance; good references. Address M 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk; has had considerable experience in the Railroad and Insurance business. Is a good writer, also accurate at figures. Can furnish excellent references as to character. Address X 48 Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as foreman moulder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 113 East Erie-st. Address J. A. A situation out of the city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BY A competent mason; understands working from plans and managing men. E 32, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had two years' experience in a country office, as compositor. Under instructions would be willing to work for small wages in a good office. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MASONS AND CONtractors—A young man just from New York, wants a situation as assistant foreman; understands the building business thoroughly or would do running, &c.; good references. Address R B D, 113 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands lumbering, scroll sawing, sash and door work. Address D 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN A STATIONary engine; best city references. Address J S, 135 Maxwell-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER. Good references given. No. 50 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or general worker around a house. Address A. E. DODD, 165 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORney, in a law or real estate office. Has had considerable experience, and can give best of references. Address Box 1,107, Peoria, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work in private family. Apply at 289 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID OR second girl in a private family, by a Swedish girl. Apply at 47 North Sedah-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook in a private boarding house or family. Call at 190 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL DEsires serving in a private family. Address REV. J. BREDBERG, 363 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in a private family. Apply at 13 Archer-av., up stairs, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a first-class private family. Call or address 412 Third-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL to do the family sewing and second work in a private family. Call from 2 to 4, or address for 3 days, M O N, 61 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family or as second girl. Apply at 24 Alexander-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl as cook in a first class private family (south side). Satisfaction given or no pay. 964 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIvate family on south side, by a German girl. Good references. Apply to Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck court.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, companion, or to take care of children, by a responsible person. Call or address Woman's Home.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady of two years' experience as clerk in dry goods, notions, or ladies' furnishing goods. Call on or address CLERK, 260 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 52 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—
One 12-foot Pead's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 13-foot Harris' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 7 foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 12-foot Perkins' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.
IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.
One 10 foot bed, 30x18.
One 5 foot bed, 30x16.
One 6-foot bed, 24x26.
One 4-foot bed, 20x24.
Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NILES works' beam pumping engine, with 2 14-inch cold water pumps and a 6-inch force pump; has never been used. Inquire of MORTEN BROS., 11 West Front-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE ... FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some woodworking machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 733 State-st.

LINSEED OIL MACHINERY, COMPLETE IN every part, for sale at a great bargain. Address FERGUSON BROS., Buchanan, Mich.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE, about 25 horse power, for cash, cheap. Address FERGUSON, Buchanan, Mich.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, 25-horse power. Address L. S. SHAFER, Naperville, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD BUSINESS NOTES DISCOUNTED AT current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 49 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECUrity in sums to suit over $1,000. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES on leased lots, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $150 FOR 30 DAYS; will pay 5 per cent per month interest, and secure by deed on 320 acres of good land in Missouri. Title perfect. Address C 19, Tribune office.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office. Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$2,500 OR $3,000 WANTED, FOR A TERM of years, on improved city property; will pay 10 per cent; first-class investment. Address E 40, Tribune Branch office.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAgo or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE. Splendid chance to make a fortune, in a safe and respectable business. Capital wanted, from $3,000 to $5,000. Will double the capital in three months. Address D B, No. 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSIness man, with $3,500, to take a half interest in a manufacturing business; well established, and doing a sure and profitable business. Address O 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, in an established business that clears over $5,000 per month. Party can withdraw at any time if business is not more than stated. Address X 47, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN REAL ESTATE business with a party who has been established in the business in Chicago 15 years. Capital required. Address P. O. Box 95.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000—TO TAKE half interest in good paying hardware business, established 7 years. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN, "374 STATE-ST." ON collar. Deliver to 172 West Madison-st., up stairs, and claim your reward.

STRAYED — JUNE 11, EVENING, A BAY horse, 5 years old, 3 white feet, long black mane and tail, stylish, weighs about 1,150 pounds, has wart under belly, right side. A liberal reward for information or return to S. T. HARVEY, 609 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED—A SMALL BLACK PONY, FROM M. PAULSEN'S, 144 North Clark-st. A liberal reward will be given for her return, to the above address.

$5 REWARD—LOST ABOUT THE 8TH OF May, a large, iron gray mare, had lump on shoulder; has been foundered. Any information returned to 222 Centre-av. will receive above reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, or a stock of groceries for cash and purchase money mortgage amount of $2,500 to $3,500. Also a stock of dry goods of $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for flour mill.
Also, I have three drug stores for sale, and many other business chances. M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 47, West Randolph-st.

WANTED—COMPLETE OR NEARLY COMplete files of The Tribune for 1868, '69, '70, and '71, all or either year, for which a good price will be paid. Address E C, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., care of C. & G. Cooper & Co.

WANTED—I WILL BUY TWO RETURN TICKets, via Ogdensburg, from the Boston Jubilee. D. F. BRADLEY, No. 8 Cabinet.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—to sell a fine new chromo picture. Liberal terms and rapid sales guaranteed. CHAS. SHOBER, Proprietor Chicago Lithographing Company, 73 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY for Zell's Encyclopedia. It is altogether the most valuable work of reference ever issued in America. Call on or address McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 384 Wabash-av.

NON COMPOS MENTIS.

Ex-Alderman Whitaker Admitted to Be Insane.

The Indictment Against Him Dismissed by Judge Williams.

Testimony of Eminent Physicians, Lawyers, and Others.

The case of ex-Alderman Whitaker, charged with bribery under an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Cook County, came up before Judge Williams in the Circuit Court of Lake County, yesterday. It will be remembered that Whitaker's case was called for trial last Monday, but a continuance was granted until yesterday on the statement of his attorney that his mental condition was critical, the Court deciding to hear testimony regarding his insanity. There were present in Court, as witnesses, Dr. J. Adams Allen, Sanford E. Perry, and Alderman McAvoy. A case was on trial when these gentlemen arrived from Chicago, but after the testimony had been concluded, Judge Williams said he would hear what was to be said in Whitaker's case.

Dr. Allen was then sworn, and examined by the Court. He said he was a Professor in Rush Medical College in Chicago, and had been Whitaker's family physician. He had seen the defendant very often since he was indicted by the Grand Jury. His mental condition had varied at different times since then; lately he had been in a state of great depression, imagining all the time that he was about to be arrested. He seized every newspaper in his way with avidity, and searched for the criminal news to see if his name was published. It was impossible to divert his attention from his "trouble." The doctor believed that his condition was a result of excitement and worry caused by the indictment being found against him. From what he has seen of Whitaker he was satisfied that he has been fully out of his mind for weeks. The last time he saw him he seemed tolerably well, but became bad as soon as the Aldermanic corruptions were alluded to. Whitaker was naturally a man of melancholy temperament, and the Doctor asserted that the probable effect of an arraignment and trial under the indictment would most certainly be to send him to a lunatic asylum. He had no doubt whatever about that. The effect upon his health and life would be very dangerous. His physical condition now sometimes appeared to be very much like that of a man seized with cholera; he became cold and clammy. He did not believe there could be any possibility of "feint" about it. He was confident it was genuine insanity.

Sanford E. Perry was next sworn: He had known Whitaker and his family for sixteen years. During the last two or three months he had seen him frequently. Before then he had not seen him very often, because he (Whitaker) was confined to his house, and very seldom appeared on the street. When he did see him he was lying on a sofa; was very feverish, and was laboring under considerable nervous irritation. He never saw a man, inside or outside of a lunatic asylum who was more insane than Whitaker. He was afraid of people, both inside and outside of his house, fearing that they intended to arrest him. One day a wagon loaded with lumber passed by his house, and he became very much excited, declaring that a gallows was to be erected on the next lot, upon which he was to be hung. His appearance was unnatural, and witness did not believe Whitaker was smart enough to feign madness. If his trial was mentioned to him, or in his hearing, he became excited. Witness said he was not Whitaker's attorney now, but he had done some civil business for him twelve years ago. He merely appeared as a friend of the family.

Dr. Allen then stepped forward and said he desired to add that Whitaker had had no sleep for several successive nights; for two or three days he had not slept at all, walking continually up and down the floor.

Judge Norton, who was in Court as attorney in a case, volunteered to state what he knew about Whitaker, which he did under oath. He had seen him shortly after the indictment was found, and he was excited, and did not appear like a rational person.

The Court said he had received a letter from Dr Davis, to the effect that he had seen Whitaker, and was fully satisfied that part of the time he was insane; that he did not believe there were false pretences about it; that he was naturally timid and nervous, and the fact that an indictment was hanging over him was producing a profound effect upon him; that a trial would result in his complete and permanent mental derangement, probably attended with fatal result. The Judge further remarked, that State's Attorney Reed had left the matter entirely in his hands, and he was prepared to accept the responsibility. He was aware that it was an unpopular act on the part of a Judge to take the responsibility of dismissing an indictment, but he sat there to take responsibilities. From the evidence of gentlemen in high standing, and eminent physicians, he was satisfied that a trial of the cause would produce permanent insanity. He could conceive of no greater misfortune than that, and such a punishment would be altogether inadequate to the offence, even if he was guilty. Under the circumstances, if he refused to dismiss the indictment, and Whitaker became insane, he would feel that he was in part responsible for it. Mr. Reed had feared to accept the responsibility, because he was under the impression that the insanity was feigned. He did not think so from the evidence. He could not ignore the fact that, in two or three Aldermanic cases that had been tried before him, the prosecuting witnesses had failed to appear, and the defendants were discharged. It was more than possible that the same termination would ultimately befall this case. Assuming that the defendant was guilty, yet in view of the doubt which existed as to his conviction, and also of permanent insanity, if not death, would be produced by a trial, he thought his duty was plain; he would, therefore, dismiss the indictment, and discharge the defendant.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE GREAT BOSTON-MUTUAL GAME.

New York Sun, June 11.

The men were on the field in good time, and, considering the threatening clouds, the crowd was larger than might have been anticipated. The Mutuals lost the toss, and were, of course, sent first to the bat. In the first inning they were very neatly disposed of in the order of striking, Leonard putting Start out by a magnificent fly catch, which was loudly applauded. George Wright then took up the bat and hit a fierce one to Boyd, who picked it up well and sent it to Start. It was just a shade high, and Start allowed it to slip through his fingers, and George kept his base. He got to his second on a wild pitch, and to his third on a fly from Barnes to Hatfield, but there he stopped, the other two men going out in the order of striking. A splendid double play by George Wright, Barnes, and Gould, caused the Mutuals to retire for the second time without a run, and the Bostons were then retired in one, two, three order, through McMullin's splendid bit of fielding, of a foul bound ball from Schafer, in taking which he rolled over and over on the ground, but stuck to the ball, despite the shaking he received. He was vociferously applauded, and well deserved it. In the third innings the Mutuals had a good prospect of breaking the ice, having Eggler and Pearce on bases, but Hatfield made a short, high hit, which G. Wright took very cleverly on the fly, and they retired once more with a blank. Rogers then faced his old confreres, Cummings, and made a good hit to centre, making his first base, and getting his second in consequence of Eggler making a desperate, but ineffectual, attempt to take the ball on the fly, by which the ball passed him a short distance; a passed ball gave him his third, and he came home, amid loud cheering on Harry Wright's long hit to centre field, which was taken on the fly by Eggler.

Had it not been for his doing they would not have got a run, as the next two men went out at first base. In the fourth inning the Mutuals got one man home, and would have had two but for Bechtel's bad judgment, in running home on Boyd's hit to Schafer, by which he was run out at the home plate. In this inning the Bostons became slightly demoralized, McVey, Schafer, and Gould each making errors, which, fortunately for their club, did not influence the result of the game. The Bostons being then retired in one, two, three order, the game was a tie, and the interest in the game became intense. A very silly mistake in the fifth inning by Spalding, in throwing to first base, gave the Mutuals one run, and a good prospect of another, as Hicks was at the bat, with Start on third, and Bechtel, who had made a fine two-base hit, on second; indeed, if the Mutes had "coached" Start properly, he might have got home on Bechtel's hit; as it was, Hicks popped up an easy one, which Spalding took on the fly.

This gave the Mutes the lead, and they played as if they meant to keep it, for, although Schafer got to his second on a fine hit over McMullen's head, he could not get home. Both sides were now working with all the skill and determination which they were capable of, and the play on both sides was a treat to behold. A fine double play by George Wright and Gould in the sixth inning occurred the Mutuals in that inning, and equally brilliant play on the Mutual side sent the Reds to the right about for a goose-egg. Up to this inning the umpire had been working indefatigably, but the game was now so intensely exciting that it appeared to affect him as much as any of the spectators. Just as the seventh inning began, rain commenced to fall, and falling for more than five minutes, he, according to the rules, ought to have suspended the game. This, however, he seemed resolved not to do, and from this point his umpiring was not trustworthy. Pearce went first to bat, and should have had his base on called balls, but Spalding was allowed such latitude that Dickey was kept on the plate till he hit the ball to Barnes and was out at first. This made a material difference in the game, as Cummings, who followed Pearce, made his base on a fine hit to centre, and there would have been two men on bases, with three of the best batters in the nine—Eggler, Hatfield, and Start—to bring them home. The Mutes, however, were put out without a run.

The Bostons then went to the bat, though it was still raining, and, despite Gould getting his base on called balls, were retired without a run, through a fine double play by Pearce, Hatfield, and Start. In the eighth inning the umpire had one of his spasmodic fits of calling balls, and gave Hatfield his base in that way, but the Mutes were blanked again. Rogers, for the Bostons, then led off with a base hit, but Henry and George Wright were disposed of without any benefit to their side. Barnes then hit between first and second, and Hatfield fielded the ball swiftly to Start, but Barnes pushed him off the base, and in the confusion as to whether the umpire would give him out or not, Rogers went on, and was almost home before Start threw the ball to Hicks, too wide, however, to save the run. Leonard then went out on a foul bound, and the score stood 2 to 2. The excitement had now reached fever heat, and as the Mutes went to the bat for the ninth time, every one watched the game with bated breath and eager, anxious eyes. Out went the Mutes in one, two, three order, and then the Bostons followed in exactly similar order, McMullen's fine foul fly catch of Gould's hit closing the inning amid loud applause. The tenth inning now began with Pierce at the bat and the rain falling smartly. Two strikes and two balls had been called, and Spalding was pitching very wild.

Mr. Bomeisler would not give him his base, however, on called balls, which was so palpably unjust that the crowd with one accord uttered a howl of contempt and disapproval. Even after this ebullition of public feeling he allowed five balls to be pitched, all of which were beyond the striker's reach, before he allowed him to go to his base on balls. This made no difference to the game, however; but the intention not to give the batsman his base was so apparent that it is a wonder the crowd was so orderly. The Bostons then went to the bat, and, through a muff by Boyd, got one man round to third, with only one player out. Barnes then hit to Hatfield, who touched G. Wright, and fielded the ball to Start, putting the striker out before Schafer crossed the home plate. This closed the inning; but the excitement was so great that the Bostons wished to count the run, and a long discussion was held with a reference to the rules by the umpire, which was quite unnecessary, and the game was resumed, the run not counting. The eleventh inning saw the Mutes once more out without a run, but the Bostonians scored one run and won the game. Twice the game ought to have been suspended, according to the rules, but Mr. Bomeisler was so excited he did not mind the rain, though he pulled his hat over his ears to shelter himself. A finer or more unsatisfactory game could not have been played. The following is

THE SCORE.

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Eggler, c. f.	4	0	2	2
Hatfield, 2d b.	2	1	1	1
Start, 1st b.	3	1	1	1
Bechtel, r. f.	4	0	2	2
Hicks, c.	3	0	3	4
Boyd, 3d b.	4	0	2	2
McMullen, l. f.	5	0	0	0
Pearce, s. s.	4	0	1	1
Cummings, p.	4	0	1	1
Total	33	2	13	14

BOSTON.	O.	R.	B.	T.
G. Wright, s. s.	3	0	1	1
Barnes, 2d b.	4	0	0	0
Leonard, l. f.	3	1	0	0
McVey, c.	4	1	1	1
Spalding, p.	4	0	1	1
Gould, 1st b.	4	0	0	0
Schafer, 3d b.	3	0	3	4
Rogers, r. f.	3	2	2	2
H. Wright, c. f.	3	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Mutual	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Runs earned—Mutual, 1; Boston, 1.
Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. T. Bomeisler, Eureka Club.

BALTIMORES—ATLANTICS.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The Baltimores to-day defeated the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, 17 to 7.

GAME AT AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., June 13.—Yesterday an interesting game of base ball took place at Sandwich, Ill., between the Sandwich Base Ball Club and the Pony Club of this city. The game was for the championship of the four following counties: Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, and DeKalb—resulting in favor of the Ponies. The score stood: Sandwiches, 17; Auroras, 27.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Reserved seats to the Troy-Ætna game, to be played at the new Park on Saturday afternoon, are for sale at No. 31 West Madison street, Cobb's Library on Wabash avenue, and at the grounds, corner of State and Twenty-Third streets.

Charley Hodes, catcher of last year's White Stockings, and lately a member of the Troy Club, from which latter organization he recently withdrew, arrived in this city yesterday, and was immediately secured by the Ætnas. He will probably play third base on Saturday against the Troy Club.

BILLIARDS.

GARNIER AFTER DEERY.

A few evenings ago, in the course of some ill-natured remarks on his part, John Deery took occasion to declare, in his customary elegant language, that Garnier could not beat "one side of him"—or words to that effect—at the French game, and dared him to go to New York and play him a match for $1,000 a side. Garnier resented the offensive manner in which Deery's verbal challenge was worded, and, smarting under the affront, announced his readiness to play Deery anywhere, on any table, and for any amount. He made his word good yesterday, by forwarding to the New York sporting papers a proposition to accept, individually, the recent challenge of six players in Deery's behalf, stating that he would play him in New York for $1,000 a side, 600 points French caroms, on a 5x10 carom table, with 2½-inch balls, crotch barred, the game to take place within thirty days from the date of Deery's closing with the proposition, the latter to designate some suitable person to act as stakeholder, with whom Garnier will at once deposit the necessary forfeit. Garnier is no doubt thoroughly in earnest, as evinced by his giving Deery his own way in everything essential, and it now remains to be seen whether Deery will make good his oft-repeated declaration of ability to beat Garnier at the three ball game. Garnier pays his own expenses, thus practically wagering $1,100 to $1,000.

HAND BALL.

THE COMING CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The New York *Clipper*, of this week, has the following regarding the approaching hand ball contest, which will be played in this city: "Time wears on apace, and brings nearer and nearer the day upon which the contest for the hand ball championship between Phil. Casey and James Everett, of Brooklyn, and James O'Brien and William Foley, of Chicago, is to be inaugurated. The terms of the match are already well known to our readers, and on Wednesday, June 19, the first five games are to be contested at the City of Ruins, in an alley to be chosen by Foley and O'Brien. The Brooklynites have been attending to "biz" lately, and are in fine trim, both physically and skillfully, while they express the utmost confidence in their ability to give their opponents the toughest tussle they ever had, if they do not carry off the shekels, of which they are in strong hopes. They propose to leave this city for Chicago on the 12th, and a small squad of admirers will follow in season to be present at the contest and invest something upon the issue. The final deposit, $250 a side, was posted at this office on the 10th instant, making the full amount, $1,000, now in our hands. Hon. John Morrissey is the final stakeholder."

THE TURF.

THE ASCOT HEATH RACE.

LONDON, June 13.—The race for the gold cup, at Ascot Heath, to-day, was won by Henry.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Meeting of the Association Last Evening—Installation of Officers—Addresses by the Retiring and Incoming Presidents—Music and Enjoyment.

The Union Catholic Library Association held a meeting last evening in the hall at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets, for the purpose of installing the newly-elected officers, and having a pleasant time generally. The hall was well filled. The ladies were handsomely attired, and the gentlemen sported their new summer ties and studs.

Mr. Conlin, the retiring President, opened the proceedings by making a valedictory, in which he spoke of the fire and of the damage it had inflicted upon the Society, which was then flourishing like a bay tree—a green bay. He wound up by presenting to the audience Mr. William J. Onahan, in whose hands the welfare of the Society was entrusted for the ensuing year.

Mr. Onahan made a long and carefully-prepared address, quoting from the charter to explain the objects of the Society, as follows: "To establish and maintain a library and reading-room for the use and benefit of the Catholic community of Chicago, to procure literary, religious, and scientific lectures, and to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of its members." He then went on to show what necessary books were to do all this, and how necessary money and enterprise and zeal were to furnish books. He repudiated the idea prevalent in some minds that the Catholic Church was opposed to education, and believed the strongest argument against it would be an immense Catholic library, circulating books and diffusing intelligence. The address was warmly applauded.

A quintette sang some music with a foreign name to it. Mr. Rohner, organist of the Jesuit Church, presiding with ability at a piano.

Mr. William Goggin read a paper satirizing the follies of the time. There was a vein of sarcasm in it. He gallantly espoused the cause of lovely woman, though he made fun of what he deemed outlandish dress, and disappeared from the platform; while a round of applause occupied the hands and feet of the audience.

Next came a poem, "My Harem," by Mr. Jeremiah Mahoney, an original composition. The beauties of his harem were not women, but books. His love of his pets was quite strong. In the concluding verse he laid down a new mode of whiling away leisure moments in the precincts of Hades. The lines were:

And if to Inferno I stray
(My wasted and erring lifes' need)
My pains will in peace melt away
If I'm only permitted to read.
Shut off from the garrulous ghost,
From the preaching and lecturing spook,
I'll dwell on the clay gian coast
And solace my soul with a book.

The production was read with spirit and grace, and, of course, was applauded.

Mr. Wilson told, in a fine bass voice, what "a brave old plant is the ivy green," Mr. Rohner interpreting the sentiment on the piano.

There was an intermission to give the gentlemen an opportunity to talk to the ladies, and get introduced to each other, and be social and happy.

After more music, the Rev. Father de Blieck made a concluding address in his usual eloquent manner. The pleasant gathering separated about 11 o'clock.

KEEFE AND THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Interview Between Charley Farwell and Tom Keefe—Did "Our Member" Intend it as a Joke When He Accosted Tom as "Mr. Collector?"

The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, who, it may be remembered, is Representative in Congress from this District, returned on Tuesday evening from the scene of his hard labor. He was welcomed by an enthusiastic delegation of his constituents, consisting of "Colonel" Tom Keefe. The delegation, inspired by a single impulse, unanimously shook hands with him, and the following interesting dialogue ensued:

Mr. Farwell. How do you do, Mr. Collector?

Colonel Keefe (his eyes expanded with astonishment). Am I?

Mr. F. Yes, you are to be the next Collector of Customs.

Colonel K. I'd like to see my commission; it's a devilish long time coming.

Mr. F. It'll be here—it's on the road.

The delegation withdrew well pleased with the course of his representative, and fully determined to re-elect him. He proceeded at once to the Collector's office to learn the ropes and the routine. He inquired all about ship's papers and marine matters, and Collector McLean magnanimously took him under tuition. The result of all this was, that yesterday Keefe stock rose twenty per cent. around the Custom House. It is due to Mr. Keefe, to say that he bears the expected honor, or rather the expectation of it, in a modest and becoming manner, a significant prognostication of his dawning greatness.

There is now no doubt that Mr. Beveridge, the Grant nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was offered the Collectorship in consideration of his withdrawal from the canvass, and casting his vote to secure Mr. Farwell's nomination to that office. On the Monday prior to the Springfield Convention, that proposition was telegraphed from Washington to Springfield, and, with the expectation that it would be accepted, Collector McLean was summoned to the White House, and requested to resign. But, Mr. Beveridge, finding that he had everything his own way in Springfield, took the nomination, and paid no attention to the Washington slate. Mr. McLean was asked to retain, simply to make room for Mr. Beveridge, into whose shoes Mr. Farwell expected to insert his pedal extremities, but Mr. Beveridge would not be accommodating, and the whole arrangement was knocked into a cocked hat. This is an authentic statement of the case.

General Horace Porter, the President's aid de camp, was reported in the city again yesterday, having enjoyed a night's sleep by the banks of the noble Desplaines at Riverside.

Banking.

For the better accommodation of our South Side friends we have been obliged to enlarge our branch office at No. 413 Wabash avenue, where we transact a banking business in all its branches; receive deposits; discount business paper; cash time and sight drafts and checks on other points; and make collections at favorable rates; deal in gold, gold exchange, sterling exchange, government bonds, and other first class securities, at the branch, the same as at the main office.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

THE LAW COURTS.

Tried and Given to the Jury—Suit to Recover Real Estate—Linda Gilbert vs. the Evening Post—Actions of Trespass—Judgments Rendered.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Blodgett last evening submitted to his jury the case of Nancy Ramsey (an unmarried woman) against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company. This was an action on the case, brought from a State Court, and once tried, to recover compensation for personal injuries, alleged to have been received by plaintiff at the time when she was a passenger upon a train of defendant. The allegation is, that upon the 19th day of April, 1869, the plaintiff being a resident of Piqua, Ohio, had occasion to visit Prairie City, in this State. She embarked upon the train. During the night, at an embankment near Monticello, the car in which she was riding capsized, and so threw her against its side or top that her spine was affected to her permanent injury. Before the hurt she earned a living as a seamstress and dressmaker. It would seem that when the car fell over it was passing over an embankment, which had become washed away by a freshet coming from adjacent hills by reason of a heavy shower of rain, to the liability of which occurring the special attention of the Company had been called.

Judge Drummond had before him, for the time disposed of, an action of ejectment by Harriet M. Rafferty and husband, of Pittsburgh, as heir at law of W. R. Oliver, against Elisha Taylor, to recover part of the southwest quarter of Section 20, 40, 2 East 3 P. M., about 130 acres. The suit was brought in December, 1871. As to one forty acres, the plaintiff failed to show title before 1872, when suit had not been commenced. As to another tract of about similar size, the grantor of plaintiff's ancestor only showed a quit claim deed from the patentee, dated three years before he obtained his patent, the quit claim under the more recent adjudications of this State, conveying no after acquired interest, and as to the balance, the exemplified copy of the deed left doubt as to whether the acknowledgment was valid. There was no proof of entry of the land preceding the issuance of the patent to carry the title back. Judge Drummond cautioned the attorney, upon the ground that he was new to the practice, never again to try a cause unless he knew what his papers contained, but allowed a postponement of the case, as in case of part evidence heard, to be entered.

There was given to the jury an action by Rollin W. Grannis and Benjamin J. Bartlett, to recover from the Alps Insurance Company, of Erie, Pa., loss upon a policy for $1,000, on tools and stock in the planing mill, Nos. 751 to 757 State street. The case only involved an assessment of damages. No counsel argued it, and the charge of the Court was but nominal. It only included a statement that the jury should reconcile affairs by contradictory statements of witnesses, if possible; if that were impossible, then they were the proper persons to judge of the credibility of witnesses.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday was commenced before Judge Rogers and a jury the trial of the libel suit of Linda Gilbert against the *Post* Printing Company. The jury was empanelled and Ex-Recorder Evart Van Buren, who is prosecuting, made his opening speech. This case is based upon a supposed libel, which was published in connection with, and in the same paper as the advertisement of the lottery scheme for raising an industrial college and home for abandoned women; the paper sued spoke of the scheme as a "spoliation scheme," the "worst possible social evil," and of the plaintiff as a swindler, and as one "lying in wait" to catch unwary ones.

A petition was filed by Catharine L. Dodge, of Suffolk, Mass., the guardian of her husband, John C. Dodge, of Manchester, Mass., an insane person, for improvement of the north half of Lots 1 and 2, Block 11, Wolcott's addition, and Lot 1, Block 24, same addition, by means of the sale of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, 38, 14 east, (ten acres) the north half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, 38, 14 east.

An action of trespass was commenced by John and Eliza Barry against Dennis Crosson. The damages are laid at $5,000. A capias was taken out. The female plaintiff, under oath, charges defendant with an assault and eviction from the premises No. 648 South May street, averring that this occurred about midnight, when she was undressed, and lying upon a lounge.

In the interest of Frank M. Merritt, a minor, a similar cause was commenced against one John Coley. In this case $5,000 are demanded. It is charged that defendant assaulted and illegally confined the plaintiff.

A *capias* was sued out against Gustaf Lundquist against Ann McIntyre. This precedent to an action on the case. The plaintiff charges upon the defendant a false arrest on charge of disorderly conduct.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

An action of trespass for an alleged forcible entry, brought by Bennett Barnett against John Worth and Guy C. Sampson, came to a conclusion. It was charged that the defendants ejected the plaintiff and his property from the store No 442 South State street. The jury awarded plaintiff $1,575 against Worth, sustaining a justification on the part of Sampson, who acted judicially as a Justice of the Peace. The question was whether Worth was legally a Constable.

Judgments were rendered among others as follows: Frank P. Moss v. Charles W. Perkins and E. Rogers for $1,026. This was an action on the case for alleged fraud and deceit, in and about the purchase of furniture and provisions in a house at Riverside. Benjamin F. Quimb v. William Linton (restored) $1,601 30, and $35 65 costs. Leopold Rothschild v. the Occidental Insurance Company, on property in the premises Nos. 267 and 269 Kinzie street, for $2,065. Judgment by confession was rendered in favor of John R. Brookman against Abraham Moses for $1,667.91, upon an interest bearing note, executed June 21 last, for $1,500, secured by mortgage.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Prosperous and Happy.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National (Elgin) Watch Company was held at its office in Chicago on the 12th inst. From the reports read, it appeared that the affairs of the Company were in a prosperous condition, and, what is not a little remarkable, that this Western enterprise is the only corporation ever organized in this country for the manufacture of watches which has reached a paying basis in the hands of its original projectors, and one of the only two that have ever paid cash dividends at all. The old and popular Board of Directors, consisting of T. M. Avery, H. Z. Culver, H. H. Taylor, I. T. Ryerson, B. W. Raymond, W. H. Ferry, W. L. Pease, Matt Laflin, and Martin Ryerson, were re-elected by ballot without a dissenting vote, and the stockholders, upon motion of M D Ogden, Esq., ordered that an elegantly mounted Elgin watch, of the best grade, be prepared for presentation to each of the above named gentlemen, with suitable inscriptions, on behalf of the stockholders as a testimonial of their appreciation of their services and achievements. Upon the adjournment of the stockholders, the Board of Directors organized by re-electing T. M. Avery, President; H. Z. Culver, Vice President, and Hiram Reynolds, Secretary.

Death of Mrs. Felton.

Mr Charles E. Felton, the efficient Superintendent of the House of Correction in this city, sustained a terrible affliction yesterday in the death of his wife, Mrs Ellen Jane Felton, aged 36 years. Mrs Felton had been in ill health for several weeks past, her malady latterly assuming the type of cerebro-spinal meningitis, of which she died, attended by her stricken husband, who had incessantly attended her with the most intense anxiety, and upon whom the blow falls with terrible force. Mrs. Felton was warmly esteemed by the few acquaintances she had formed during her short stay in Chicago, while in Buffalo, her former residence, her death will be mourned by a wide circle of personal friends. Mayor Medill and other city officials repaired yesterday afternoon to the House of Correction to be present at the brief funeral service, which was held previous to the removal of the body to the 5:15 train, upon which the remains were conveyed to Buffalo for interment.

How the Derrick Accident Occurred.

The inquest on the case of Valentine Fisher, who was killed by the falling of a derrick, was concluded last evening. No testimony was adduced to show that any person was to blame for the occurrence of the accident. The following verdict was rendered: That the said Valentine Fisher came to his death from injuries received by being struck by a falling derrick, used in a building in process of erection at the southwest corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, deceased passing said building at that time on the seat of a carriage which he was driving. We find that the usual precautions had been taken to prevent accidents, and are unable to state the exact cause of the occurrence of this one.

A Quiet Session.

Mr. Police Commissioner Talcott enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate* on a wooden chair, with a desk under his heels, a cigar in his mouth, and an anger brooding on his proud lip (the upper one), and in his flashing eye (the west optic), for several hours yesterday, awaiting the arrival of the contemporaries who help him to ruin the Police Department. He observed that "Oldtalcott was in permanent session," and so he would have been had he not been absent at 2 o'clock, when Commissioner Davis, and the public, and the reporters were waiting for him to call the Board to order. Consequently no business was done.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 124 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 13.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	58 ° F			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	62	29.10	E n.e.h.r.	
2:00 p. m.	69	29.12	N. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	66	29.10	N. W. g. v.	.94

Everything.

A full attendance of the members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, K. of P., is requested at their meeting this evening.

—The body of a man was found in the lake at the foot of Twenty-third street, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest was held. The remains have not yet been identified.

—Enos Dyers and family have just returned from their trip to Salt Lake City and California, and are making their house at the Grand Central Hotel for a few days.

—The bill to-night at the Academy of Music (Mr. Mayo's benefit) will be "Damon and Pythias" and "A Bull in a China Shop." To-morrow evening Mr. Mayo will appear as *Richard III*.

—"Presbyterian billiards"—such is the moral name for croquet—rule the hour on the West Side, and the click of mallet on ball alternates with the dead thud of bat on ball in the next lot.

—A meeting of the Rolling Mills Greeley and Brown Club will be held on Saturday evening, at Library Hall, Wabansia avenue. Eloquent speakers will be in attendance and address the people.

—Rev. G. Cuthbertson, of Canada, will lecture this evening, for the benefit of the Scotch Presbyterian Sunday School, at the church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets. Subject, "Scotch Wit and Humor."

—Professor Gustavus Geary left the city yesterday to attend the Boston Jubilee, where his voice will in part represent Chicago, and to fulfil some Eastern engagements. He will be absent several weeks.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded to the D. M. Ford Manufacturing Company the contract for furnishing tape for the water mains at the following prices: For [illegible] inch tape, 74 cents; for [illegible]-inch, 97 cents; for [illegible]-inch, $1 47; for [illegible]-inch, $2.39.

—It is difficult to decide at which hour of the twenty-four one's homeward progress is attended with the most danger—at 6 p. m., when the air above the vacant lots is black with base-balls, or at 1 a. m., when the policeman and burglar are arresting and assaulting everybody.

—By actual count, fifteen stone-masons held a "mass meeting" last evening at a beer saloon on Chicago avenue. It was not until 9 o'clock that even this number could be mustered, and then the reporters left, having been notified that their presence was not desired, as it was simply intended to form a branch union.

—Thomas Mullen, employed as car-cleaner by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, while attending to his duties, yesterday forenoon, was severely crushed by a passing train. It is feared that he will lose his left arm and leg. Mullen is 65 years of age, and lives at No. 313 Hubbard street.

—Reserved seats for Mr. Wyndham's benefit, which will occur at the Globe Theatre on next Monday evening, are now ready at the box office. The entertainment will consist of the "Marble Heart," with Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Cowell, and Mr. Wyndham in the cast.

—The Hyde Park Literary Society will this evening debate the question, "Should a recognition of the Deity be embodied by amendment in the Constitution of the United States." Affirmative, H. B. Freeman and W. J. Herrick; negative, Geo. Willard and J. C. Young. Oration by Prof. S. S. Calkins.

—The recent presence in this city of a couple of circuses, accounts satisfactorily for the spectacle which greets one's eyes nightly, of hundreds of street Arabian heads imbedded in grass or gravel, while twice as many hundreds of street Arabian heels twinkle in the declining sun.

—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown woman, apparently about 40 years of age, was found by a policeman in the South Branch, a short distance from Archer avenue bridge. It was removed to the Morgue. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a carpenter named William Rector, residing on West Madison street, near Union Park, accidentally fell from the third story of a new building, at the corner of Rush and Superior streets, where he was employed. His right arm, shoulder joint, and nose were broken in the fall, and he also sustained severe internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday, were the following: H. T. Edwards and wife, New York; N. Dan Whipple, New Hampshire; Dr. Cushing, Lake View; C. L. Springer, St. Louis; L. H. Eames, Ottawa; Matt Comings, San Francisco; Miss C. LeClercq, England; Eliz. Beard, New York; T. W. Lusk and family, Red Wing; W. A. Wallace, New York; T. H. Peterson, Janesville.

—A young girl, named Kate Galvin, was charged with burglary before Justice Scully, yesterday morning. On Sunday night last a policeman found her and her little sister in King's dry goods store, No. 206 South Halsted street, which they had entered by taking out a large pane of glass in the front window. Several parasols and pairs of gloves were found in her possession. The Justice held Kate for trial, and discharged her sister, who had evidently been lead into wickedness against her will.

—A most matter-of-fact death is reported from the vicinity of Hoyne street, that of a woman who has, for some time past, been ill with a rheumatic affection. Yesterday morning she felt better, and sent her husband to market to purchase sundry articles. On his return, she said: "Did you get the veal?" "Yes." "And the cauliflower?" "Yes" "What did you pay for them?" He answered so much. "That was about right," answered the prudent wife, turned her face in the bed, and died almost instantaneously.

—At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the propeller William M. Tweed, loaded with wheat, and drawing thirteen feet of water, went aground at Kinzie street bridge in such a position that the bridge was kept open until yesterday afternoon, when the vessel was unloaded and taken out of the mud. The combined strength of half a dozen tugs failed to move the propeller before she was lightened of her cargo. The Union Steamboat Company lose over $5,000 by the accident and delay.

MINNESOTA.

Railroad Disasters—Masonic.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—A train with an excursion party was yesterday thrown off the track near Litchfield, Minn., by a cow, and the passenger and baggage cars went over a steep embankment. Several were seriously but not fatally injured. Another accident occurred on the Winona & St. Peter Road, at Mankato, yesterday. A passenger train ran into a freight train. Several cars were smashed up, but no one hurt.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, now in session, have elected as Grand [illegible], H. S. [illegible], Senior Grand W[illegible] C. Lofti[illegible] [illegible]martin; Junior Grand Warden, W. S. Darrow; Grand Treasurer, W. H. Heier; Grand Secretary, W. T. Palmer.

College Commencements.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—At the Miami University Commencement at Oxford to-day, there were eighteen graduates, twelve of whom were in the regular course. This afternoon the Rev Andrew Hepburn was inaugurated President of this University. In the ceremony the Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, of Love Seminary, retired from the charge. The oath of office was administered to the President by Mr. Ferguson Anderson, President of the Board of Trustees, and President Hepburn then delivered his inaugural address.

Commencement exercises of the following female colleges occurred to-day: Glendale Female College, at Glendale, graduated seven in regular course, five in part; Wesleyan College, of this city, graduated nine; Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute graduated three, and the Cincinnati Young Ladies' Seminary graduates eleven.

The Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 13.—Publishers of newspapers having representatives at the International Musical Festival are invited to send copies of their paper addressed: "Coliseum, Boston" for the convenience of the reporters during the continuance of the Festival. A large delegation of singers arrived from Wisconsin to-day. The car which brought them bore the inscription: "Wisconsin's World's Jubilee Chorus."

Charles Heidsieck's "Extra" Champagne

is fast becoming the most popular wine imported into the United States, judging from the quantity imported during the past year. At all the leading clubs and hotels throughout the country this brand is invariably the favorite.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 13.—PASSED UP—Props Fountain City, Gordon, Campbell, Passaic, Atlantic; bark Austin; schrs Minch, Augusta Smith, John Mott, Light Guard, A. G. Morey, Sasco, Miami, Zach. Chandler, Collingwood, Brooklyn.

PASSED DOWN—Props Champlain, Jennase; barks City of Buffalo, Emma Coyne; schrs Hattie Wells, George Steel, Middlesex, Phoenix, Willie.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, June 13—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Blanchard, St. Paul; Bark Butcher Boy; schrs Osborne, H. C. Potter, Champion, Taylor, L. A. Perry, Breed.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Concord and barge; bark Northwest; schrs Snowdrop, Camden, Ross.

WIND—Southwest.

Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The graduating class at the Cornell University for the present year, number seventy-nine.

Great preparations are being made for Commencement. The Committee appointed to select orators for Commencement Day reported as follows: G. Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Harkins, New York; Charles H. Blair, Zanesville, O.; Russel Headley, Newburgh, N. Y.; F. Holden, North Lansing, N. Y.; H. E. Copeland, Monroe, Wis.; George W. Pitts, Honeoye, N. Y.; A. Osborn, Lockport, N. Y.; E. V. Wilson, East Sullivan, N. H.

It is worthy of remark that these are the same students who were complimented a few weeks ago, by the head of the Department of Literature, for the excellence of their composition.

The long expected horse-shoe promised the students of the University by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, in case they would raise $2,000 in aid of the sufferers by the great fire, was presented to them on last Tuesday evening, Vice President Russel responding in behalf of the students. Mr. Collyer stated that it was the first horse-shoe he had turned for twenty-two years.

Mr. Goldwin Smith concluded his lectures for the present trimester last week.

H. B.

How Sermons Are Manufactured.

The following curious article appears in the Liverpool *Mercury*:

A correspondence has come into our possession, for the authenticity of which we can vouch. It consists of a series of letters which passed between a person who made it his trade to write sermons, and a Church of England clergyman who made it his business to preach them in a church some forty or fifty miles from Liverpool. The sermon writer would appear to have been an obscure newspaper reporter out of work. The clergyman (who carried on the correspondence under a feigned name, and had his letters and manuscripts addressed under cover to his grocer) was a much esteemed rector—none of your wild young curates, but a reputable middle-aged parochial personage, with a living of his own to subsist on.

It would seem that two of the sermons have been delivered, and that the writer of them, being either distrustful or "hard up," has applied for "something on account." At all events he gets this letter:

"*Dear Sir*—If you will send the sermon forthwith on the Christian's victory over death, founded upon a similar passage to the one in 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter—'The last enemy, &c.,'—and I approve of it, then will remit you the 25s., upon receipt of which you can send as soon as possible, three more on stirring subjects suitable for Sabbath evening use."

The sermon goes, and in reply comes this letter:

"*Dear Sir*—I have just received MS. Shall not need it to-morrow. Approve of it with one exception, which I should like you to remedy. Will then remit you. Having given a description of man when death entered into the world, I think, in as glowing language as possible, a description should be given of Christ's resurrection from the dead, when death was conquered and the devil defeated. Let me have this appendage as soon as possible. Will then fulfil before-mentioned agreement, upon receipt of which you will please send two more at once on striking subjects dressed in as *glowing flowery* (italics in original) language as you like."

At this point the correspondence, except so far as it relates to remittances, breaks off for a month, from which we judge that the writer laid on the color with a sufficiently unsparing hand. Then we get this:

"*Dear Sir*—Having been from home, I did not receive yours until this day. Approve of it, if you will please append a graphic description of God's love manifested in the gift of His Son for sinners, coupled with a glowing description of Christ's dying on the cross, the consummation of love. Was too late this evening for P. O. O. Will send it on Monday."

The concluding letter of the series is too long to quote in full. It begins about "the account" and "the remittance," and goes on to ask for a sermon on the words, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." The writer is to "adopt his own course in introduction," but he is to get in a description "in as forcible and graphic language as possible," of the "first apostles—fishermen, tax gatherers, &c., and contrast them with the great ones, the leading ones of this day." He is also to "bring in the Reformation, Martin Luther, &c., in "as glowing language as possible," and then to describe "the position of the Church at the present day."

FOREIGN.

Seven Hundred Lives Lost by Floods in Bohemia.

Account of General Sherman's First Meeting With the Czar.

What Germany is Doing With the Money Received from France.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A letter from Moscow, Russia, dated May 16, gives the particulars of the first meeting of General Sherman and party with the Czar Alexander. Sherman arrived in Moscow May 15, after ten days' steady staging from Sebastopol. The next day the Czar was to leave St. Petersburg to visit the Crimea, and it was announced that he would stop fifteen minutes at Moscow to change locomotive. General Sherman and companions donned a full uniform and repaired to the depot to await the Imperial arrival, and were conducted into the Imperial rooms provided there. The space around the depot was carpeted and beautifully festooned with flowers, and there were assembled the chief dignitaries of the city, with their gorgeous uniforms, officers of the Imperial staff, several Ladies of Honor, and a sprinkling of citizens in citizens' dress. The centre of attraction was, however, the two young Grand Dukes, who, accompanied by their preceptor and the Confessor of the Empress, were on their way from Yalta to St. Petersburg. They were dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the Russian Army, and the eldest, who is about 14, looks very like Alexis. They appear to be very nice boys, and when General Sherman was presented to them, they both uncovered, and stood looking up in his face, while talking to him, with as much respect and admiration as if he had been Peter the Great. They both speak English very well. Several of the ladies present, who spoke English very fluently, asked to be presented. At last the train bearing the Emperor came. The Emperor soon after appeared on the platform, dressed in his usual uniform, and wearing a white fatigue cap. He stepped down from the car and commenced talking with those around with an air of authority. He advanced, stopping here and there to say a few words to different persons, and then stepped up to Mr. Curtin, shook hands with him cordially, inquired about his health, expressed his satisfaction at seeing him again, to which Mr Curtin responded, and then presented General Sherman. His Majesty extended his hand, asked the General how he had enjoyed his trip through Russia, expressed himself very glad to make his acquaintance, and hoped the rest of his stay in Russia would be pleasant. Mr Curtin then presented Lieutenant Grant and Colonel Audenried, but the Emperor did not give his hand to Grant, but, simply hoping he was well, continued speaking to Mr. Curtin and General Sherman, and soon after walked away, and the reception was over. No words of friendly greeting for his father, no regrets for his short stay in Russia. A cool, a decidedly cool reception, more than matching in coolness that of Alexis in Washington. The Emperor walked about the platform a few minutes, talking to different persons, had a few moments' conversation with the eldest of the two young Grand Dukes present, and then got into the train, which immediately commenced moving off, amid the cheers of the people.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The cholera has appeared in Southern Russia. Vessels from Russian ports on the Black Sea are quarantined.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Berlin correspondence of the London *Times* tells what Germany is doing with the immense amount of gold exacted from France, which, with [illegible] the interest, amounts to [illegible] hundred million of dollars. Of this golden stream, a nice little rivulet has, however, found its way back to France, as arranged in the treaty of Peace. M. Thiers had had returned to him 85,666,666 thalers, the price of the Alsace and Lorraine Railways. The first disbursement made in Germany was 38,700,000 thalers to indemnify corporations and private persons for damages sustained by the contending forces. Nearly the whole of this sum has been bestowed upon the annexed provinces; 6,000,000 thalers was paid to ship owners and crews to make up for the German mercantile flag being unable to show itself during the war. The Germans expelled from France received 2,000,000 thalers; the families of Landwehrmen, in addition to the municipal aims, were assisted by the state to the amount of 4,000,000 thalers, as much being divided among Generals who distinguished themselves most; 40,000,000 thalers were set apart to serve as a reserve fund against the next campaign. No less than 1,144,000 thalers was devoted to increase the rolling stock in the annexed provinces. The pensions paid to officers and soldiers, and their widows, amount to 14,700,000 thalers; 19,792,719 thalers have been handed over to the Custom House authorities, and 9,492,000 thalers have been placed in the exchange of the Empire to serve as a permanent fund, and make the Government more independent of the punctual incoming of revenue. These several sums, already disposed of under the treaty of peace, or by special laws enacted in the last eighteen months, together amount to 224,800,000. A bill just [illegible] the remainder of the indemnity to different State purposes, the army of course coming in for the lion's share. After all which is left in the hands of the Government is to be distributed among the States according to the standard which confers an overplus of 14,000,000 thalers on the South at the expense of the wealthier North.

LONDON, June 13.—Details of the floods near Prague state that the water poured over the country, sweeping everything before it. Fertile districts were devastated and a number of villages swept away. The loss of life is appalling, the number of persons who perished being estimated at 700.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13.—It is stated that the Ministry are not in harmony with the King on certain measures, and will tender their resignations.

LATER—The difficulty in the Government was caused by King Amadeus disapproving of measures adopted by the Cortes and supported by the Cabinet. The Ministry have resigned.

MADRID, June 10.—The journals of this city assert that a plan is in contemplation to unite the Carlists with the International organization in Spain, when efforts will be made by a combination to create disaffection in the army.

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A *Herald* despatch from London says: "A Bombay telegram, received here to-day, contains information about Dr Livingstone, derived from Arab sources, which shows him to be well. Stanley is at Ugogo, and is coming to the coast with Livingstone's letters. It appears that Livingstone traversed the north end of Lake Zanganyaka, on his way from Mouryema to Ujiji, where, obtaining stores, he returned to Unyanyembe. He refuses to leave the country, intending to explore an underground path between Lakes Unyanyemoe and Nyassa. It is affirmed that the River Rayal flows into Lake Zanganyaka, and hence that Zanganyaka is not connected with the Nile.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 13.—General William T. Sherman will dine to-night with Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Sherman will soon depart for Paris, where he will be joined by Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant.

VIENNA, June 13.—General William T. Sherman was presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day by the Hon. John Jay.

A despatch from Bremen announces that the Austrian Polar expedition has sailed from that port for the Arctic Ocean.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A Matamoras despatch says: "Trevino claims to have captured 1,500 prisoners at the battle of Monterey. Private letters from Monterey state that fifteen persons, including men, women, and children, were massacred during the occupation of the city by the revolutionists."

A Brownsville (Tex) special says: "Cortina is disheartened, and admits the destruction of the army sent by the Government against the northern frontier. The triumph at Monterey is regarded as of great importance to the revolutionists."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, June 13.—The World's Fair was opened in this city to-day by His Majesty, King Christian.

ICELAND.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Advices from Iceland show that a recent eruption of Vesuvius was contemporaneous with the violent earthquakes in Northeast Iceland, which prostrated all the houses in Husavik, a small market town. The inhabitants took refuge in the outskirts, and no loss of life occurred.

Louisville Industrial Exposition.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The rapid construction of the Louisville Exposition building and enlargement of the plans of the Directors are objects of much congratulation among the people of this city. The original intention was to furnish accommodations for the exhibition of the produce of home industry, but funds were so liberally subscribed, and so much space called for by exhibitors, that the Directors determined to erect the largest and most complete building of the kind ever built in the United States, and make the exposition at once national and permanent. The building is intended, when fully completed, to occupy a full square, about 400 by 500 feet. The Directors are preparing a circular, in which they say arrangements for cheap transit to and from all parts of the country are being perfected. The purpose is to bring the producers to meet the consumers in the most central and accessible location. Louisville is the gateway to the South, the only point of exchanges between the two great railroad systems. Modern labor-saving machinery is now much demanded in the South, and ample arrangements are made to supply motive power, so that machines can be seen in operation; also, ample accommodation for the display of inventions, manufacturing work, art products, and industry of all kinds. Space and motive power free. Exhibitors will be afforded every opportunity to take orders for their productions. The exposition will commence the first week in September. Goupil, of New York, and others have consented to exhibit their works of art.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $12.50; buyers offering at $12.00. GROCERIES—Sugar good to fully fair at 11¾@10c. Molasses; receipts sold their inferior at 17@25c; common reboiled, 30c; sour, 40c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 22½; sight, 1½; premium; gold, 113½.

COTTON—Very dull; sales 300 bales; good to ordinary, 23c; low middlings, 21c; middlings, 23c; receipts, 155 bales. Exports: Norva, Russia, 3,715; stock, 30,981.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Was it a Public Blessing?

A correspondent of the London *Times* makes out a strong case in support of the theory that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius saved the peninsula of Italy from a still greater calamity. Writing from Naples, under date of May 18, he says:

"During the last month the whole of Italy seems to have been in a state of violent volcanic agitation, and the electric phenomena gathered and reported by Professor Denza, as having been observed in various parts of Italy, are worth noting. He says: 'On the 26th of April, when Vesuvius displayed the greatest activity, a considerably strong shock of earthquake was felt at Mondovi. The movement, which first appeared to be perpendicular, then became undulatory from southwest to northeast, the whole lasting from four to six minutes. At the same hour an earthquake was felt at Pinerolo, Cuneo, and Barge.'

"Professor Domenico Conti, Director of the new meteorological station now being organized in Cosenza, writes, on the 27th of April, that the shocks of earthquake recommenced there with greater vigor, and became again frequent and perceptible. Moreover, Signor Scotto Lachianca, Professor of Astronomy in the Royal Technic and Marine Institute of Messina, announces that at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 24th of April the inhabitants of Catania were surprised by a hollow subterranean rumbling, which, being repeated at frequent intervals toward Ætna, terminated at 1 o'clock p. m. At 3 o'clock a larger quantity of smoke began to rise from the mouth of that crater, which, in the evening, was illuminated from the very bottom. Dense and black columns of smoke continued to rise on the following day, and through all the night of the 26th of April, when the dreadful catastrophe of Vesuvius happened. For some evenings later new phenomena of auroral lights were observed at Genoa, Volpeglino, and Messina. On the 29th of April another shower of very light sand, but of little consequence, fell at Messina and Syracuse, as we have learned from Signor Lachianca, and from the Director of the Observatory of Syracuse.

"Lastly, many very splendid luminous meteors have been observed of late in Piedmont, among which were two very brilliant '*bolidi*,' on the evening of the 24th of April; the first having been seen at a quarter before 9 at Montalieri and Mondovi; the second at twenty minutes past 10, at Volpeglino, near Tortona. Professor Serpieri, too, telegraphed on the 5th of May; 'Great invasion dry mist; color slightly blue; Apennine covered.' In addition to this we hear from all quarters that there have been grave meteorological oscillations throughout Italy. At Rome and in the north and south of Italy the temperature fell considerably, while in Naples the cold for some hours was as intense as at any time in the winter. From Bologna we hear that snow has fallen on the mountains in abundance, as also at Bisbino, near Como, and on some of the mountains around Lecco, while Monte Generoso was covered with snow.

"At Gattinara and other places in Piedmont there has been a heavy and continuous fall of snow. It is added that in Rome about the 13th and 14th inst. it was as cold as in the depth of winter, but it soon yielded to the brilliant sun of Italy. Many scientific men are of opinion that this great inconstancy in the weather may be attributed, among other causes, to the electro-magnetic phenomena of the recent eruption of Vesuvius.

"As regards Naples, I may observe that the eruption was followed, as is usual, by a week of continuous stormy weather. Thunder and lightning were frequent and violent, and rain fell in great abundance, bringing down large quantities of ashes deposited on the mountain, thus extending the damage already done. In the plains, however, somewhat removed from the mountain, the rain did good by washing off the dust which had fallen on young vegetation.

"The catastrophe of the eruption has, indeed, been terrible; but every picture has two sides, and we have reason to be grateful, perhaps, that we have been saved from a most destructive earthquake. The reports which I have given you above show that the whole of Italy was one vast volcano in labor, and had it not been for the relief it found through the crater of Vesuvius, God only knows how much more tremendous the evil might have been. On former occasions, when Naples has been rocking, and my chandelier has been waving from side to side like a pendulum, people have thronged anxiously to get a view of Vesuvius, and I among the number. The first jet of smoke was, as it were, the signal of salvation; for though the eruption might cost some lives, it preserved hundreds, perhaps thousands, of others."

AN ITALIAN ROMANCE.

The Troubles of a Prince.

Florence (May 14) Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

It was generally supposed that the Prince of Monaco had sold out his little jewel of a realm, and gone to live in Paris, or some other pleasant city. But, just as we did not expect to hear anything more of him, he has come into Court with a case in this sub-Apennine City of Florence. It seems the reigning Sovereign of the minute Principality had a son and heir to the throne, called Alberto Onorato Carlo, born in 1848, and married in 1869 to the Princess Maria Victoria, born in 1850, and daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, and Maria, his wife, both of Baden. Four months after the marriage of the young Princess, for reasons not known to the public, Maria Vittoria abandoned the conjugal roof and went to live at a distance from her husband, in another European country. On the 10th of June, 1870, just ten months to a day after marriage, a child was born—a male heir to all the royal honors of Monaco. As well before as after this birth, every means had been tried to induce the Princess Maria to return to the arms of her husband, but without effect. The good offices of the Queen of Wurtemberg, the Princess Constantine of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Emperor Napoleon, who had been guardian of the Princess, and Eugenie, who was sponsor at the marriage, had been exercised to this end; but the resolute Maria would not permit the father to see the image of the child, neither in a portrait nor in the flesh. Then commenced the child-hunt—a repetition of the American D'Hautville case. A favorable opportunity was waited for, and it presented itself here in Florence ten days ago. The Princess Maria is related to several of the royal families of Europe, and lately many of their representatives have made visits to Italy, and have held their meetings here in Florence; and this one also has been present. The forsaken husband was on the alert, determined to avail himself of Tuscan law to get possession of the child. Up to this time no means had been used to make the public a witness of the scandal of the domestic discord. The petition to the presiding Judge of the Correctional Court, in Florence, was in the name of the father of the child, the hereditary Prince, and also in that of the grandfather, the reigning Sovereign of Monaco. The case was examined, and the result was an order given for the immediate delivery of the child to the care of the father. The door-keeper of the tribunal proceeded to the Hotel de la Paix, where the Princess was lodged, for the execution of the decree. And here began the tug of a war which ended by the triumph of a woman over the laws of a Kingdom. The quiet Hotel de la Paix came near being the battle ground between Russia and Italy. The Princess began by refusing to admit the officers of the Court; qualifying its decision as an indignity to her qualities as a Princess, and an outrage upon the rights of woman. These pretexts were useful for gaining time. It happens that the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, the sister of the Emperor, has a villa near Florence, in which she passes a portion of the year. Among her guests at the moment was the Russian Grand Duchess Olga, who has been in Italy during the winter, and is in some way related to the Princess of Monaco. It was the work of a short time to get intelligence to the Grand Duchess of what was going on at the hotel. It seems that these Northern grandees are accompanied in their travels by a detachment of the Russian army. Certain it is that the Princess Olga was soon in full gallop toward the city, with two Cossacks in her train, in full uniform and armed. These were immediately posted at the door of the Princess of Monaco's apartment, to which entrance had not yet been effected by the ministers of the law. The agent of the tribunal was still in the house, but as often as he made a movement to enter the apartment to give his notice, he was put back by the armed men at the door. All that was going on was known to the authorities of the city, producing a general bewilderment in the brains of those who, one would think ought to have a pretty clear view of their duty. There also arrived on the ground an Aid-de-Camp of the King, who had been put to the service of the Grand Duchess by the Sovereign during her visit. Under which banner shall this knight show his prowess? is the question. It is soon determines, for he takes the side of chivalry and the fair sex against the decision of the tribunal of his country. A greater muddle never was witnessed. The Marquis di Montezemolo, the Prefect of the district of Florence, is on the ground, but does not know how to act. He is terrified by visions of half the army of Russia overrunning Italy; some hint of which was given by the Grand Duchess. What will become of the laws when army and navy are under the command of women? Meanwhile the Prince of Monaco, who has no army, begs that the decree of the Court may be executed. While all this is going on, there is a suspension of proceedings for two days, and the lawyers of the parties arrange that the judgment of the Court shall be accepted under protest, and the case carried to the Court of Appeals to have the decision reversed. The Prime Minister Lanza telegraphs from Rome that this will be consented to, on condition that every precaution be taken that the rights and dignity of the State are not compromised by the mother's absconding with the child. And this compromising the dignity of the State was precisely what happened. While the reconsideration was going on, the Princess, with the knowledge and assistance of her friends, and in disregard of pledges, betook herself, with the child, to parts not yet known to this authority. After the departure the decision of the Court of Appeals was given in favor of the mother.

Naturally enough the affair has caused a great deal of talk here in newspapers and in every circle. The expressions are those of shame, indignation, and ridicule. The high social position of the parties, and most of the actors being women, while the feeling involved is that of the maternal relation, all has contributed new interest to the case. To those who take a strict view of the legal rights of the community, and of the reckless manner with which, in this affair, they have been trampled upon, the principal apology and consolation is that the conduct of women is sometimes such as to be an exception to all rules, and that such cases as this must be judged with reservation.

HORACE GREELEY.

What W. B. Robinson ("Richelieu") Thinks of Him.

From a recent speech at Brooklyn.

Over thirty years ago, while in Yale College, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with Horace Greeley. It was before the *Tribune* was started, and while he was editing the *New Yorker* and *Log Cabin*. Soon after the *Tribune* was established I became its Washington correspondent, and was connected with it, as correspondent and assistant editor, for ten or twelve years. After ceasing to be his correspondent and assistant, I was for nearly ten years his lawyer. I saw much of him, had much correspondence with him, and ought to know him well, and be able to give a proper estimate of his character, and such an estimate as I am able to give I shall submit to you, my neighbors and friends, in all truth and sincerity.

Some things can be said of Horace Greeley which no libeller even dare question. He is a natural Democratic Republican of the best type. Burns was not a truer Democrat, nor was Jefferson a purer Republican. I venture to say that no man could detect a change in his countenance, whether a Duke asked him for information or an outcast solicited alms. With him, above all men I ever knew, rank and wealth are nothing; manhood is the gold, and mind the true nobility. He is the ablest writer and journalistic chief among the giant intellects of our day. His life is one of singular purity and simplicity. He never forgets his friends. His word once given, and you can stake your life on its performance, and his monogram, written on his face and in his heart by the Almighty, and inscribed by himself on every step of his career, from the dawn of early childhood to the noon of honored manhood, is, honesty. His charity is unbounded. I can convey no idea of this trait of his character. Hour after hour, and daily, I have seen the destitute and heart-broken of both sexes, the unfortunate outcasts and wanderers from all climes, and all classes invade the ever-open door of his charity, and never have I seen anyone sent empty away while he had a shilling, or could borrow one! I often looked on with amazement, knowing his antipathy to whiskey and tobacco as I have seen some poor creature whom he had known in earlier days, staggering to his desk and asking for relief which was not denied, even under the certainty that it would be left in the first bar-room. I have seen his hat full of protested notes on which he had lent money, and when, as his lawyer, I have remonstrated with him for taking such paper, he usually replied that any one would lend on good paper. It was those that could not borrow elsewhere, and on paper negotiable nowhere, that complimented him with their business. He is a singularly pure and modest man. In thirty years of pretty intimate acquaintance, I never heard him use a word that would bring the slightest flutter of crimson to the purest cheek that womanhood ever unveiled to society. I do not believe that he ever told or could be induced to listen to a vulgar story. And this almost superhuman purity of character is perhaps what has made him such a favorite among talented and refined women. For, although woman was the cause of our losing Eden, she brought with her more than man did of its purity, and its loss would have been intolerable if Adam had failed to bring her with him.

But there are things in this character about which people differ, or pretend to differ. Even those who concede to him the great virtues I have mentioned pretend to deprecate his election to the Presidency through fear that he lacks sound judgment, executive ability, financial skill and discrimination of character. How wofully they are mistaken who seem to see the shadow of those suspicions, his election and brilliant administration will show. I have had some experience among public men for many years at Washington; I have known intimately most of the illustrious American statesmen of the second generation—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Crittenden, Mangum and others—and I never knew any one whose judgment was more keen and unerring, whose ideas of executive management were more enlarged and liberal, whose knowledge of finance and political economy was clearer or more extensive, and whose estimate of character was more quick and comprehensive; and if we honestly weigh his character against that of the more and less illustrious of these who have filled the Executive chair, we shall discover in him the honesty of Washington, the brain of Jefferson, the firmness of Jackson, and the wisdom of half-a-dozen of our later Presidents, while as a writer he is far superior to them all; and it will be something to boast of to see once more in the chair of Washington an honest and able man. It will be something to boast of that, at the close of the first century of our Government, the ablest writer that ever filled the Executive chair was elected by our votes. It will be a pleasure worth a century's waiting to read his messages.

There is a stubborn fear among certain nervous money-bags that things are going to ruin if Greeley is elected. And this is said by men who have felt proud of having voted for Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, and Grant. It is not my cue to say anything against General Grant. I think the country owes him too much to hear with pleasure anything against him personally, but what was he, when taken from his Missouri tannery, in knowledge and character, compared with Horace Greeley? What was Abraham Lincoln, cracking jokes on Western Circuits, compared with Horace Greeley, except what he had learned, as I have often heard him acknowledge, from Mr. Greeley's paper? What was General Taylor, or James K. Polk, or General Harrison, or all of them put together, for ability, statesmanship, and character, before they were elected, as compared with Horace Greeley? Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and Webster could not get the chair which Harrison, Polk and Tyler filled, and when Lincoln was nominated the same sneers were common against him that now salute Mr. Greeley. His boots, and dress and walk, and dignity were no better than Greeley's. He was a rail-splitter, as Mr. Greeley is a wood-chopper, but for all that what rank does he hold among our recent Presidents? Second only to that with which Mr. Greeley will retire in 1877.

Do these men, who object to him as wanting in ability, not know that he has taught most of our living statesmen what they know? But while knowledge is power, honesty is the craving of the nation's heart, and in no one so much as in Mr. Greeley can that craving be gratified. He is thoroughly upright and ingrained and stubbornly honest. There is not gold enough in California nor stamps enough in the national currency to bribe him to do a dishonest act. You could as easily drive the most stubborn mule that ever braced his foot against his driver's mandate, as to drive Mr. Greeley into the pathway which leads to dishonesty.

AMIABLE BARBARIANS.

Aleutian Character and Customs.

From the Alaska Herald.

Father Innocentius Veniaminoff, for many years a faithful missionary among the Aleuts, gives a description of their habits and characteristic traits, from which we make the following extracts:

"It is the custom of the Aleutians for the successful hunter or fisher, particularly in times of scarcity, to share his prize with all, not only taking no larger share, but often less than the others; and, if he has forgotten any one in the distribution, or any one arrives too late, he shares the remainder with him. All those in need of assistance hasten to meet the returning hunter at the landing, and sit down silently by the shore. This is a sign that they ask for aid; only the infirm or orphans send persons to represent them, and the hunter divided his prize without expecting thanks or restitution. He rarely receives other thanks than the expressive '*ach*' of the recipient. If any of those on shore obtain berries or roots (which are never divided), such persons do not go to the landing, that they may not be counted among the needy. This generosity evidently comes from the heart.

"During my ten year's stay in Unalasaka, not a single case of murder has happened among the Aleutians. Not an attempt to kill, no fight, nor even a considerable dispute, although I often saw them drunk.

"It is a remarkable thing, almost unparalleled, that among fifteen hundred people (the minimum) in forty years (equal to sixty thousand in one year) there has not occurred a single capital crime! This is the case with the Aleutians since the introduction of Christianity.

"If any one is injured or offended, he never uses force to defend himself, and rarely complains, but leaves the offender in silence. His only revenge is to fix on his persecutor some apt nickname, but he never will reproach him. Even when the children get into dispute among themselves (a rare occurrence) they do not fight or scold each other, but reproach each other with the shortcomings of their parents.

"One reason may be that they have no oaths or seriously opprobrious epithets in the language. Nothing offends an Aleut so much as undeserved epithet, especially when in Russian. It is regarded as an extreme disgrace.

"The most obvious trait in the Aleut is his patience—a patience bordering on insensibility. Hardly any oppression or hardship will move him to complain. In famine it is nothing to him to be without food three or four days. Even then he manifests, neither by word nor sign, that he suffers. When interrogated, no word crosses his lips; at the utmost he smiles! If the famine continues, he thinks more of his small children than himself; everything he can find is for them. Even the children show at such times a most modest patience. One would think that an Aleut, after several days' fasting would fall upon food with the greatest greediness. On the contrary, after having finished what he has to do, he puts the first morsel into his mouth, as one who, after a comfortable breakfast sits down quietly to his dinner.

"When sick, even the most vehement pain does not produce a complaint. Sometimes when hunting he will himself be caught in some hidden trap. In such a case the barbs can never be withdrawn. The stick to which they are attached must be removed, and the barb pushed through the flesh. To this he submits without a murmur, or even, if alone, performs the operation himself without flinching. Such wounds generally heal readily under a treatment of perfect quietness and abstinence from food for several days, which is their invariable remedy.

"On long journeys afoot, or on sea, the Aleut is slow and deliberate, but, on the other hand, he keeps in motion all day, or even till he sinks from fatigue. In some cases they will travel from seventeen to nineteen hours, or even twenty-four hours by sea, without rest. Before they start on such a journey they eat nothing in the morning, as they say, that they may not be thirsty or short-winded. Formerly the Aleutians, like the Keloshes, were in the habit of bathing their children in the sea, to inure them to exposure, even in winter; but since 1795 this custom has gradually disappeared."

BRET HARTE'S LAST.

Miss Blanche's Rose.

And you are the poet, and so you want
Something—what is it—a theme or fancy?
Something or other the muse won't grant
In your old poetical necromancy.
Why, one half of you poets—you can't deny—
Don't know the muse when you chance to meet her,
But sit in your attics and mope and sigh
For a *faineant* goddess to drop from the sky,
When flesh and blood may be standing by,
Quite at your service, should you but greet her.

What if I told you my own romance?
Women are poets if you so take them,
One-third poet—the rest what chance
Of man and marriage may choose to make them.
Give me ten minutes before you go—
Here at the window we'll sit together,
Watching the currents that ebb and flow,
Watching the world as it drifts below,
Up the hot avenue's dusty glow,—
Isn't it pleasant, this bright June weather?

Well, it was after the war broke out,
And I was a school girl, fresh from Paris.
Papa had contracts, and roamed about,
And I—did nothing—for I was an heiress;
Picked some lint, now I think. Perhaps
Knitted some stockings—a dozen nearly,
Havelocks made for the soldiers' caps,
Stood at the fair-tables and peddled traps
Quite at a profit. The shoulder straps
Thought I was pretty. Ah, thank you, really!
Still, it was stupid. Rataplan!
Those were the sounds of that battle summer,
Till the earth seemed a parchment, round and flat,
And every foot-fall tap of a drummer;
And day by day down the avenue went
Cavalry, infantry, all together
Till my pitying angel one day sent
My fate in the shape of a regiment
That halted just as the day was spent
Here, at our door, in the bright June weather.

None of your dandy warriors they;
Men from the West, but where I know not;
Haggard and travel-stained, worn and gray,
With never a ribbon, or lace, or bow-knot;
And I opened the window, and leaning there
I felt in their presence the free wood's blowing;
My neck, and shoulders, and arms were bare—
I did not dream they might think me fair—
But I had some flowers that night in my hair,
And here, in my bosom, a red rose glowing.

And I looked from the window along the line,
Dusty and dirty, grim and solemn,
Till an eye like a bayonet flash met mine,
And a dark face grew from the darkening column,
And a quick flame leaped to my eyes and hair,
Till cheeks and shoulders burned altogether,
And the next I found myself standing there
With my eyelids wet, and my cheeks less fair,
And the rose from my bosom tossed high in air,
Like a blood-drop falling on plume and feather.

Then I drew back quickly—there came a cheer,
A rush of figures, a noise and tussle—
And then it was over, and high and clear
My red rose bloomed on his gun's black muzzle.
Then far in the darkness a sharp voice cried,
And slowly and steadily, all together,
Shoulder to shoulder, and side to side,
Rising and falling, and swaying wide,
But bearing above them the rose—my pride—
They marched away in the twilight weather.

And I leaned from the window and watched my rose
Tossed on the waves of the surging column,
Warmed from above in the sunset glows—
Borne from below by an impulse solemn.
Then I shut the window. I heard no more
Of my soldier friend, my flower neither,
But lived my life as I did before;
I did not go as a nurse to the war—
Sick folks to me are a dreadful bore,
So I didn't go to the hospitals either.

You smile, O poet, and what do you?
You lean from the windows, and watch Life's column
Trampling and struggling through dust and dew,
Filled with its purpose grave and solemn;
And an act, a gesture, a face—who knows?
Touches your fancy to thrill and haunt you,
And you pluck from your bosom the verse that grows,
And down it flies, like my red, red rose,
And you sit and dream as away it goes,
And think that your duty is done—now, don't you?

I know your answer. I'm not yet through;
Look at the photograph—"In the Trenches"—
That dead man in the coat of blue
Holds a withered rose in his hand. That clenches—
Nothing! Except that the sun paints true,
And a woman sometimes is prophetic-minded.
And that's my romance. And, poet, you
Take it and mold it to suit your view,
And who knows but you may find it to
Come to your heart once more as mine did.

The International Bridge at Niagara.

The present condition of this work is thus stated by the Buffalo *Courier*:

"It will be remembered that three piers were firmly established from the Canada side in 1871 without serious difficulty, but the fourth, which is to be located in the most difficult part of the river, met with two misadventures which prevented it from being built. Taught by experience, the decision was to begin from the American side, whence two piers can be built without any great trouble, and the remaining three—the fourth, fifth, and sixth, as they are termed—can be managed with a better chance of success. Perhaps we should inform our readers, who may have forgotten that there are to be eight piers in the main stream, and that the numbering commences from the Canada shore, the first three being those already established.

"Several hundred men are now at work on the American side, and in constructing the caissons at Fort Erie. The superstructure is complete over the pier already established from the Canadian side, except the flooring, and its architecture already affords a good idea of what the appearance of the bridge will be when completed. On this side, as we stated, the most of the work is now being done, and anyone who visits the locality will note very satisfactory progress. Across Black Rock harbor the bridge is completed virtually, extending from the main land to Squaw Island, a distance of 517 feet. There is one pier in the centre of the stream, while the westerly of the two spans rests upon a turn-table. A temporary wooden structure extends along the line which the finished bridge will occupy across the island, at the westerly end of which the permanent stone pier is nearly built. The piles are now being driven in the river preparatory to the construction of the eighth pier, which will probably be sunk in a week or ten days. The caisson is now nearly completed at Fort Erie. In the line which the bridge will follow, as defined by the temporary structure across Squaw Island, an easy curve to the north is noticeable. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the direct line would have carried the bridge approaches through Pratt's rolling-mill, a route too expensive, to be adopted. The curve will rather add to than detract from the appearance of the bridge.

"Considerable labor is being bestowed upon the approaches on this side of the river, a large gang of men being constantly at work."

The Political Woman.

From the (London) Anthropological Review.

A State with an hermaphroditic form of government, if even it could exist for a generation, is by nature doomed to extinction; it may, however, be worth while to consider what kind of being a woman would become who should take an active part in the election of a representative. As an energetic member of his committee, she would have to fight the battle foot by foot, with his opponents of either sex; she could not always sit at home and restrict herself to the use of a voting-paper, because she would then tacitly admit her unfitness for political life with all its hard work and its turmoil of speech-making; she would be like a foreigner giving a vote from a distance, without a knowledge of the qualities necessary for success in Parliament. It would be necessary for her to be thoroughly prepared for the fray, breeched instead of petticoated, with a voice hoarse from shouting, with her hair cropped close to her head, with her deltoid muscles developed at the expense of her bust, prepared with syllogisms instead of smiles, and more ready to plant a blow than to shed a tear. She hurries from her husbandless, childless hearth, to make a speech on the bustings; with hard biceps, and harder elbows, she forces her way through the election mob; her powerful intellect fully appreciates all the ribald jests and obscene gesture of the British "rough," she knows the art of conciliating rude natures, and can exchange "chaff" with a foul-mothed costermonger; or, if necessary, she can defend herself, and blacken the eye of a drunken bargee. She has learned all the chatechism of politics, and when she mounts the platform she can glibly recite her duty to the world according to the side she has chosen. Experience has taught her the value of invectives, and she denounces her opponents with a choice selection of the strongest epithets; at first she speaks loud in a tone of contentment and self-satisfaction; she ends by losing her temper and brawling at the top of her voice. The crowd, never very indulgent has no mind to respect a sex which makes no claim and has forfeited all right to forbearance. The hardened lines of her face are battered with apples, brick-bats, and rotten eggs—the recognized weapons of political warfare. Perhaps the very place where she stands is the mark of a storming party; and after enjoying the glory of an encounter with a prize-fighter (it may be of her own sex), she is at last brought to the ground by superior skill and strength. Then probably she retires to her home; but I, for one, had rather not follow her thither, or into that House of the Parliament of which she is destined one day to become an ornament.